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FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

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What of That?

Tired! well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered on the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-day!
Coward, arise; go forth thy way!

Lonely! and what of that?
Some must be lonely, 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,
To blend another life into its own—
Work may be done in loneliness; work on!

Dark! well, what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight,
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday
With lessons none to learn and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die—
It must be learned. Learn it, then, patiently.

No help! nay, 'tis not so!
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears His children cry,
He's near thee whereso'er thy footsteps roam
And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.

A Song.

How can I leave you
When your tears flow?
Why should I grieve you?
Why should I go?
Why should we, lonely,
Drift far apart,
When we two only
Own but one heart?

Words idly spoken
We should forget.
Should hearts be broken
When eyes are wet?
Only we two know
What we two said;
I know and you know
That pride is dead.

Wide is the world, love,
But love is strong!
My heart is furled, love,
Up in this song;
To you I fling it,
(Ah! hear it beat),
Swift winds will wing it,
Sweet, to your feet.

—*John E. McCann.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

A passenger train near Ellenton, S. C., on the 25th ult. ran over and killed an old lame negro by the name of Dick Gill.

Only four houses left of a thriving city. Such is the news of the storm in Indianola, Texas, which is ten feet under water.

The Dutch Chambers have passed the bill increasing the duty on foreign raw sugars and raising the allowance on Dutch colonial waste sugars.

Sterling Ruffin, of North Carolina, has been appointed to a $1,000 position in the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, under Civil Service rules.

While three men were boating wood, last week, off Stumpy Point in this State, one of them named Midgett was knocked overboard and drowned.

Lawrence Donovan, a young pressman, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge on Aug. 28 to win a bet of five hundred dollars. He was picked up uninjured.

Constant Benoit, a young Swede, who had just arrived in America, was torn to pieces by a ferocious boar on a hog farm near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 27th ult.

A Mrs. Davis, near Vicksburg, Miss., was murdered on the 27th ult. by a negro boy aged 18 years. The neighbors caught the murderer and shot him to death.

On the 27th ult., while a number of workmen were erecting a saw mill on French creek, in West Virginia, the structure collapsed, fatally injuring four men.

Mayor Grace, of New York city, on the 25th ult. appointed Gen. John Newton, chief of engineers, U. S. A., a commissioner of public works, *vice* Squire, resigned.

Sylvanus W. Carr, of Mt. Airy, Germantown, Pa., was drowned while bathing in the surf at Asbury Park, N. J., on Aug. 27. Miss Lizzie Cooper, his betrothed, who was on the shore, witnessed his death struggles.

The engine shops of the great Northern Railway Company at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, were destroyed by fire on Aug. 26. Several hundred persons have been thrown out of employment in consequence.

On the night of the 24th ult. an armed mob entered the town of Magnolia, La., and took from the jail John and Leander Nelson, colored, charged with the recent murder of a negro named Collins, and hanged them from a bridge near the town.

On Aug. 27 Sister Eulalie, superioress of the Immaculate Academy, Newport, Ky., who was convalescing from typhoid fever, accidentally set fire to the mosquito netting of her bed and her clothing, and before assistance reached her she was so badly burned that she died in two hours.

On Aug. 24 Mr. Hampton Littlefield, living near Hobbyville, S. C., was killed by a rock in the hands of Tobe Rice, a 17-year-old negro working on Mr. Littlefield's place. The murderer was abusing a little negro boy, and when Mr. Littlefield interfered hit him above the eye, from which he died immediately. At last accounts the murderer had not been arrested.

The Rev. James C. Beecher, of Coscob, Conn., a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, committed suicide at a water-cure establishment in Elmira, N. Y., on Aug. 25, by shooting himself through the head with a small rifle. He had been suffering under severe mental troubles for a number of years, and for a time was under treatment at the Middletown Asylum in the State of New York.

An attempt was made at Belfast on Aug. 25 to replace the police in the Protestant quarters of the city, from which they were withdrawn after the beginning of the riots. The mob stoned the police, who were forced to retreat, several being injured. The streets were finally cleared by troops. Daily's tavern on Peter's Hill was again wrecked. The mob placed chains across the streets, which tripped the police and troops when they charged. Twenty arrests were made.

THE ANARCHISTS.

NEW YORK THEIR AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Dynamiters Actively at Work in Our Great Metropolis—Their Secret Societies and Methods.

New York Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

It is New York and not Chicago that is the fount of revolutionary socialism in America. A bomb was thrown in Chicago, but the spirit that nerved the arm of Lingg to make and of Schnaubelt to throw it was born and nurtured in New York. It has needed only the events that excited the fanatics of the West to produce destruction here of life and property more terrible than the Haymarket massacre.

For many years the restless minds of the radical socialists of this country had been agitated with the desire to resort to violence as a means of propagation, but nothing was done in this line previous to the assassination of Alexander II., Czar of Russia. This occurrence roused the spirit of emulation and excited the disciples of anarchy and nihilism to active effort. Moreover, the ranks of American radicals were swelled soon after Alexander was removed by exiles and fugitives from Russia and Austria, whose presence did much to keep down the passions of fanaticism aroused. In fact it is to those men that almost all the attempts at violence on the part of anarchists are due.

Late in 1883 there was an effort made to unite all the anarchists of this vicinity in one great secret organization. This movement became known to the public at large, and the organization was called the Black Hand. John Most refers to it in one of the letters from him presented as evidence in the trial at Chicago. It really amounted to very little, however, and effected not one-tenth as much as groups hitherto unknown. Local societies elsewhere failed of accomplishing anything, as at Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia and Chicago. The anarchists, therefore, adopted a new policy. It consisted of three important features: First, the establishing and maintaining of trustworthy communication with other localities in this country and abroad; second, the securing of a full supply of explosives; third, the sending of the latter abroad by emissaries. The latter point was taken up first. A man who was called Werner, but whose real name was Sickinger, volunteered to go to Berlin and blow up the column of victory there. He was supplied with everything necessary, including a supply of money that for an anarchist was liberal, and departed by an Antwerp steamer. At last accounts the column of victory was still standing. Sickinger was arrested soon after his arrival in Germany on a charge of forgery. He pleaded guilty and offered to give evidence against the exiled anarchists in New York by which they might perhaps be prosecuted, but the German government, of course, refused to mitigate his sentence on account of any anarchistic yarn about American agitators, and he was sent to prison for eight years.

This experience led the revolutionists in New York to be more careful. There were plenty of men ready and anxious to go abroad for the purpose of doing mischief, but the anarchists appropriated no more money to them. Communication, however, was established between New York and radical centres in America and Europe. In this country all the outside cities looked up to New York as the head of the movement, the place from which to expect and receive orders. For a time there seemed little prospect of accomplishing the second object enumerated above; but in 1884 the anarchists found themselves full-fledged dynamiters. One of their number was a skilled workman in the dynamite business, and he sought and found employment as superintendent of one of the oldest and leading concerns in this vicinity. He went into the work with the express intention of secretly furnishing his anarchistic associates with the longed for dynamite. His real name was seldom spoken by his friends, and he will be designated here by his sobriquet, "Powder Charley."

For a year Powder Charley continued to serve the well known concern week days and on Sunday to turn the whole factory over to the New York anarchists. During that time over 400 pounds of dynamite were made in this fashion and disposed of by the revolutionary party. What was done with it? Much of it was stored temporarily in tenement houses in this city. Some of it may still be in such hiding places. A great deal was sent by all means of transportation to different parts of this country. It is wholly probable that trusted agents of the anarchists have the stuff in keeping at known points where it can be obtained readily when wanted. What emergency may bring it from its hiding place?

When Powder Charley's employers at last discovered his true character they discharged him. He thereupon determined to start a factory for himself, the one object of which should be to continue the supply of dynamite to the anarchists. The latter were much pleased with the idea, of course, but had no money with which to back it. Then Powder Charley actually succeeded in inducing a man who knew nothing of anarchy to furnish the required capital. Every preparation was made for establishing a new factory in Pelham bay near the one referred to above, when the enterprising dynamiter unfortunately became involved in a row in Westchester county and was sentenced in court to pay a fine of $200. This was the last heard of Powder Charley in this vicinity. The factory was not started.

The Millions of a Blockade-Runner.

Washington Cor. Philadelphia Record.

Andrew Low, of Savannah, Ga., who died abroad a few weeks ago, leaving three or four millions to his heirs and much smaller sums to certain favored charities, was a blockade-runner during the war. He made his millions shipping cotton to Liverpool through the blockading fleet. He had remarkable success at this. Low had a partner—Green I think his name was. They had not spoken for years when the war ended except when it was absolutely necessary in their counting house, and each was as far from the other outside of the counting-house as though one had been in Liverpool and the other Savannah. But at the close of the war both were arrested for the blockade-running which the firm had carried on. At first they were imprisoned in adjoining cells, but the prison becoming crowded Green was put in Low's cell. There they made up.

UP IN A BALLOON.

The Sensations of an Amateur Balloonist Graphically Described.

From the Century Magazine for September.

As nearly as could be judged, I was more than a mile high, and all sounds from the earth had ceased. There was a death-like silence which was simply awful. It seemed to my overstrained nerves to forebode disaster. The ticking of the watch in my pocket sounded like a trip-hammer. I could feel the blood as it shot through the veins of my head and arms. My straw hat and the willow ear snapped and cracked, being contracted by the evaporation of the moisture in them and by the fast-cooling temperature. I was compelled to breathe a little quicker than usual on account of the rarity of the atmosphere. I became sensible of a loud, monotonous hum in my ears, pitched about on middle C of the piano, which seemed to bore into my head from each side, meeting in the centre with a pop; then for an instant my head would be clear, when the same experience would be repeated. By throwing out small pieces of tissue-paper I saw that the balloon was still rapidly ascending. While debating with myself as to the advisability of pulling the valve-rope (I was afraid to touch it for fear it would break) and discharging some gas, the earth was lost sight of, and the conviction was forced upon me that this must be the clouds! It made me dizzy to think of it. Above, below and upon all sides was a dense, damp, chilly fog. Upon looking closer, large drops of rain could be seen, silently falling down out of sight into what seemed bottomless space.

I was alone a mile from the earth, in the midst of a rain-cloud and the silence of the grave. Moreover, I had sole charge of the balloon; if it had not been for this fact I could have taken a little comfort, as I had no confidence in my ability to manage it. A rain-storm upon earth is accompanied by noise; the spatter of the rain upon houses, trees and walks, always attends the storm; while here, although the drops were large, they could not be heard falling upon the balloon or its belongings. Silence reigned supreme. The stillness spoken of by Dr. Kane and other Arctic explorers as existing in the northern regions was a hubbub beside this place. More tissue-paper was thrown out; seeing that it seemed to ascend, I knew that the apparatus was slowly descending, being brought down by the weight of rain upon it. Soon the earth was in view. How peaceful and quiet it looked! Immediately the whistling of railroad trains could be heard.

Now mountains could be distinguished from valleys, and the cawing of frightened crows and the shouting of men could be heard. I passed immediately over Tallcott Mountain tower, where there were some two hundred people enjoying the day. I could plainly hear one of them blowing a horn. As the balloon slowly descended men could be seen running from all sides toward the place of landing. Now the hum of insects could be heard, and the grapnel, with a hundred feet of rope attached, was thrown out; it soon struck the ground, and dragged lazily along through the turf and over the stones without getting a secure hold. I approached a man weighing three hundred pounds, who was sitting on a stone wall all out of breath from running; without the formality of an introduction I asked him to "catch on to the anchor and stop the business." With a woe-begone look upon his honest face and an ominous shake of the head he replied: "It's no use, young fellow; I can't work my bellows." But as the rope twitched along near him, he fell upon it, and my journey was ended.

Enlarged Hearts.

From the Youth's Companion.

Why does the heart sometimes become enlarged?

For the same reason that the muscles of the blacksmith's arm become enlarged—unwonted work that increases the blood-supply and the power to assimilate nourishment. In one case of the disease, an enlarged heart weighed nearly three pounds—the common weight being rather less than three-quarters of a pound.

What is the cause of the heart's undue action?

Some obstacle to the circulation which compels the heart to work harder to propel the blood. A small increase in the force of each heart-beat involves immense additional work.

What are the causes of the obstruction? The following are the most common:

(1) Disease may have narrowed some one or more of the heart-valves, so that the heart has to force the blood through a smaller opening—in extreme cases not larger than the diameter of a quill.

(2) A valve may have become so affected that it leaks, and the contraction forces the blood backward as well as forward, the backward flow thus distending the rear cavity, which is meantime filling from the valve in the other end. The latter cavity must do extra work to propel the superfluous blood.

(3) A certain condition of the lungs or of the arteries leading to them may constitute the obstruction.

(4) Obstructions may be due to tumors or aneurisms pressing against a large artery.

(5) The obstruction may be due to a roughening of the internal surfaces of the arteries—a condition not uncommon in old age.

(6) Bright's disease is apt to be followed by cardiac enlargement. How it comes about is not certainly known.

(7) Such enlargement may be due to over-physical exertion. All long-continued muscular strain results in it, as in case of soldiers from long, forced marches. Boating and some other prize contests are a frequent source of enlargement.

Enlargement of the heart is not in itself an immediate evil. It is that by which nature overcomes a serious obstacle. But the enlargement tends to go on increasing until it results in a dilation and thinning, at some weak point, of the walls of the heart, in which case some extra exertion or excitement may cause a fatal rupture.

A Chicago jeweler has invented a self-winding watch. By an arrangement something like the carefully balanced lever of a pedometer, the watch is wound by the motion of the wearer when walking. A walk of seven minutes will wind the watch to go for forty-two hours.

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical with it when she is cooking.

FROM QUILL-DRIVER TO SOLDIER.

THE LIBERTIES OF THE PRESS IN SPANISH AMERICA.

A Newspaper Man's Experience in Panama—Why He Lost His Printing Press and How He Got It Back.

From the New York Mail and Express.

About a score of years ago the advantages of the City of Panama in a newspaper point of view tempted two Americans, one from Key West and the other from New York, to start a newspaper in that city. It was conducted in both the English and Spanish languages, and the editorship was in the hands of the New Yorker, while his partner looked after the typographical portion of the establishment. Colored compositors were employed, for none others were to be had. Although a free press was nominally allowed by the constitution of the republic, the enjoyment of the privilege depended entirely upon the fact whether or not any one in power was attacked. Unfortunately, the two Americans did not understand this, and being used to the freedom of the press of the United States, the editor indulged in some criticisms on the course adopted by the State President and Legislature. Only a short time after the issue appeared, armed men in semi-military uniforms broke into the printing office, emptied all the type of different styles into one heap on the floor, seized the printing press, which was an ordinary Washington one worked by hand, and carried it away bodily. While this was being done, the owners of the property were kept from interfering by being compelled to gaze into the barrels of muskets pointed directly at their heads.

The issue of the paper was stopped for the time. Careful inquiries led to the knowledge that the outrage had been ordered by the President and Legislature in executive session. Openly, they dared not pass such a resolution, for it would have been contrary to the constitution. But might made right. An appeal to the American Consul only resulted in the newspaper proprietors learning that nothing could be done for them by that official except to protest, and that would amount to nothing so far as the restoration of the property was concerned or obtaining reparation for the damage sustained.

"But," said the Consul, "the present government is very unsatisfactory to many prominent Panamaneros, and if you could enlist their services the whole party could be overthrown, a new government established and you restored to your rights."

Having had some experience in the American war, which had recently closed, the New Yorker eagerly jumped at the idea. Through the American Consul, who was a personal friend, he obtained introductions to three of the most prominent natives of Panama. After cautiously broaching the subject, it was agreed that the three gentlemen should alone be known to any followers who were to be chosen to carry out the desired object, while the plan of campaign was to be decided by a "council of war," embracing the editor and the three above mentioned. Sworn to secrecy, not a word escaped the walls of the editor's sanctum, where the secret meetings were held. Officially the American Consul was kept in ignorance until a short time before the blow was to be struck. The time chosen was the hour when the Legislature would be in session. The men chosen were divided into five companies and were to assemble in the sawan, or open ground gateway of the building, where the newspaper had been published. After receiving arms, each company, under a leader, proceeded to the designated spot for action; those having the longest distance to go being started first. The signal for the simultaneous attack was the striking of the cathedral clock at 5 in the evening. By that time one company had surprised the locality of the rabble just outside the city proper; another had taken possession of the barracks in which the State military were enjoying their siesta; a third had captured the Presidential mansion, with its important occupants; the fourth had taken care of the alcalde and the minor officials, while the fifth looked after the Legislature. It did not take long to march them to the prison where the President had already been taken. With the exception of a few discharges of weapons on the outskirts, the revolution was carried out successfully almost without firing a shot. The whole thing was a complete surprise. Fifteen minutes after the striking of the clock the new President was elected by acclamation, and five minutes later was inaugurated at the State House.

Next morning the printing press was restored to the Americans, and as the type had been resorted for the purpose, the paper was again issued, with an account of the overturn in the government. The New Yorker was chosen by the President to fill the office of military chief, or commander of the army.

Where Grant Died.

Correspondence of the Troy Times.

I passed several hours on Mount MacGregor to-day. The Drexel cottage remains almost literally as when Gen. Grant died. There are the bed upon which the illustrious commander breathed his last, his favorite chair, his garments, including dressing gown, slippers and hats, and even his medicines, cups and the sponges with which he was wont to moisten his lips.

You are shown pens with which he wrote the latter portion of his book and quantities of paper cut in small sizes by means of which he was wont to carry on his share of conversation. A number of the beautiful flower-pieces wrought in immortelles sent by the friends of the General, including the huge pillow from the Philadelphia *Post*, are also on view. All these relics are looked upon by the visitors in solemn silence. Some of them might with propriety be removed—notably the medicines and vessels. Outside the cottage all looks calm and beautiful.

Welcome the Stranger.

Get acquainted with the strangers who seek homes in your town. A family ought not to be allowed to live for months without receiving a call from neighbors. Many a woman has become homesick only for the reason that she thought herself slighted by her new neighbor. This ought not to be. It is the duty of older residents to make their acquaintence, and by kind acts make them feel at home. Look after the newcomers, and make them feel that they are welcome among us, and very soon they will not leave us.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Mother's Proud Supremacy and the Wife's Inferior Position.

Conservative, as all ancient races are apt to be, and tenacious to a degree of whatever is and has been, Indian women behold with curiosity, mixed with wonder and scorn, the spectacle presented to them of European women going about unveiled and unattended, and are inclined to think their husbands can set little store by their wives or be little jealous of them. Yet they have to reconcile this singularity with the official honors paid to the viceregal wives and families, and the British sceptre swayed in the hands of a woman, who although one of their own sex exercises so mighty a dominion. They all see this, and feel too that the ancient beliefs are crumbling on every side; confronted by the pressure of opposing and disintegrating forces, they are sensible that change of some kind is in the air, and are apprehensive accordingly.

Unable for the most part to read and write, rumors reach them from the markets, the bazaars, the talk of servants and of the children, many of whom attend the normal schools now numerous, and are consequently familiar with the topics of European thought. They feel the old order passing away, but of the new they know nothing. They identify these changing influences with Christianity, which they urgently fear and dread as bringing disruption into families where the ties of kindred are unusually strong. Conversion implies no less than social excommunication—exclusion from the pale of caste and social death. So the mother fears it keenly for the son, the father for his daughter, the husband for his wife.

The mother in especial fears to lose her, at present, unquestioned supremacy. In high caste households, it must be kept in mind, she is the central personage; her influence in the household is unique and almost limitless, for the high caste Hindu is professedly monogamist. One wife is the rule, though a second is permitted if there be no offspring. But the proud mother of sons holds a high place. It is a common saying that the Hindu beats his wife and adores his mother! She makes the marriages of her sons, chooses her daughters-in-law, and enjoys the dutiful respect of her sons. Her sway is almost absolute. As Rance she may, and does very often, exercise great political influence, which she uses for purposes of family aggrandizement or intrigue, or for wise and beneficent ends, as it pleases her.

Such is the position of the mother, but the wife occupies a very inferior place. Letters that have appeared of late in the *Times* of India present a lamentable picture of the domestic interior as it too frequently exists. The writer, who is apparently a youthful widow, says: "The wife may not sit in the presence of father or mother-in-law, or any elder member of their family. She must get up early and go to bed late, and eat with the servants." Such is her position of inferiority as wife, but as a widow matters are still worse. "She is debarred from second marriage, even if widowed in her cradle; for betrothals before births are not unknown in India. She is doomed to neglect, ill-usage, opprobrium and reviling. The frightful immorality which devours Hindu society like a cancer is largely traceable to this one source."

Ahead of Bullets.

Colonel Bob Leech says in the *Arkansaw Traveler:* "I don't know how fast an engine can travel, but I will give you an idea of how fast one did go. During the war I ran a scouting engine for the Confederate government. It was my duty to carry a telegraph operator, who, at different points, would cut the wires and send dispatches. We were running at a rapid rate one day, when, upon rounding a curve, I saw a thousand gun barrels blaze in the sunlight. I also saw that a number of cross-ties had been piled on the track. To stop in time was an impossibility; to go on seemed certain death, for if we escaped being killed by the wrecking of the engine we would be shot to death, since we were regarded as spies. I decided in a second what to do. Telling my companion to lie down in the tender, I seized the throttle, and in locomotive parlance threw her wide open. The engine jumped like a rabbit. I threw myself flat in the tender, expecting every second to be hurled to an awful death. Bang! bang! bang! went the guns. Then all was silent save the whir, whir of the wheels. Could it be possible that the engine had knocked off the obstructions? I arose and looked out. We had passed the enemy and scattered the ties. My companion, as much astonished as myself, got up. I looked back, and just above the tender I saw what I took to be a swarm of big black flies. I reached out and took hold of one. Gracious! I then discovered what they were. They were a shower of bullets that the enemy had fired after us. Well, we ran along at this rate until the bullets all fell behind." The gentlemen looked at one another, but no one disputed the statement.

Silver Mines That Yield a Big Return.

From the Omaha World.

The Ontario Company, Utah, reports $450,000 in dividends.

The Idahoan Mind, Idaho, has divided $60,000 among its owners.

In Arizona the Silver King Company has declared six dividends, amounting to $150,000.

Dividend-paying mines in the country paid to owners during the past six months $4,351,197.

Nevada's six months' profit was $237,300, an increase of $155,820 over the same period last year.

In New Mexico the Peacock Mining Company paid its first dividend of five cents per share, amounting to $10,000.

In Dakota three mines have paid fourteen dividends, appregating $395,000 as against $35,000 for the corresponding period in 1885.

On the 15th of July the Montana, formerly the Drum Lummond Mine, owned by London parties, paid an "interim dividend" of $207,600.

The Colorado mines declared an aggregate of thirty-four dividends, amounting to $1,007,616. The amount reported for the corresponding period last year was $698,550.

In Montana eight mines have yielded twenty-eight dividends, aggregating $1,016,750. The amount reported for the corresponding period last year was $510,000.

DOWN IN THE TROPICS.

INTERIOR OF MEXICO.

Home Life Among the Peons—Their Dwellings and Habits.

From the Detroit Free Press.

In the *terras-callentes* (hot lands) the children often go naked, and the grown people wear no more clothing than a partial civlization demands. The flat roofed adobe house, the palm-covered cane hut or a cave in the hill-side serves all purposes of an earthly habitation for those whose lives are passed within them. But here in the coolest part of the republic—a mile and a half above the level of the sea—nature has so elevated the country and lowered the temperature that clothing is a necessity. There is sufficient rain to penetrate the flat roofs and drown out the cave dwellers, hence we find the people living above ground and under inclined roofs. Thus they have advanced by the sheer necessity of their external surroundings; but where nature has not acted with a compulsory force they still remain in a condition that is scarcely above that of the lower animals in some respects. The houses are built of mud, stone and adobe. They have dirt floors and shed roofs, which are covered with mud mortar about six inches deep. They seldom have windows or any other provision for light and ventilation except the door. We often find a large family living in one of these rooms. When the evening comes a family circle is formed around a few ancient earthern mugs and jars, which are set on the dirt floor; from these they take their scant and simple meal; after this a round of cigarettes are smoked, then the door is barred, the flickering tallow candle is blown out, and while the unsavory fumes of the smoking wick is permeating the entire room the last one retires to rest in this dungeon home, a home then darker than the blackest night, as unsavory as the dungeon of the doomed, and almost as sickly and deadly as the black-hole of Calcutta.

We see these creatures on their knees every day, and with outstretched arms they bemoan their lot and beg of God in his mercy to grant them more blessings, after which they employ what little mental and physical force they possess in rejecting those which have already been granted. "What fools these mortals be."

Their diet consists of the various fruits of the tropic, with goat's meat, goat's milk and *tortillas* (corn cakes) made of salt and water. This meal is ground by hand between stones similar to those used by the ancients. In place of stoves and iron cooking utensils, they use elevated fire places and earthen jars, which are placed over charcoal fires. The knowledge of cooking among all classes of women is as meager as the means used, hence the breakfast biscuit, white loaf bread, pies, preserves and puddings of the United States are never seen in Mexico.

The women wear shawls over their heads in place of hats and bonnets, and the fashion never changes. Their feet are small, and they wear tight shoes with very high heels. Among the lower class plain-cut, bright-red dresses are often worn, but among the higher classes a combination of bright colors is preferred.

The men of every class have a passionate fondness for dressed sheep, goat or deer skin suits. These are often fringed, painted and embroidered with silver. The pantloons are often striped down the sides with rows of buttons and buckles, and the wide-brimmed sombrero is often adorned with silver stars, tassels and a few rounds of heavy silver cord around the crown. The peons wear low-crowned, wide-brimmed straw hats, and in place of coats they wear heavy woolen blankets winter and summer. Though I am now in the torrid zone and to-day is July 12th, yet I see the natives passing or sunning themselves with their blankets wound around them up to the noses. Mothers are passing with their babies wrapped up out of sight, and the men use saudals in place of shoes or boots. A few are dressed as we find them in the United States. Thus it is the old and the new, the high and the low are all seen at one view.

A Society "Freak."

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Returning from a visit to Boston, the city of learning and refinement, I cannot refrain from informing our society ladies of the "latest" indulged in by their sisters of that city. The ladies being fatigued and their nerves overwrought by constant attendance on balls, operas, theatres and weddings, find it utterly beyond their strength of endurance to read the daily papers, much less to acquaint themselves with the literature engrossing society at the present time. Still a certain knowledge of our own and foreign affairs, as well as of current literature, being indispensible, one of the ladies contrived ways and means to gain the required accomplishments without any great discomfort to herself, and her method, proving successful, was in a short time adopted by all her friends.

They have a lady secretary, whose duty it is to be amanuensis, reader and conversationalist. This lady appears at a certain hour each day, or several days a week, in accordance with the engagement, and while my lady reclines gracefully on her couch her secretary attends to her correspondence, reads the items of interest in the papers and discourses on literature. That the one who fills this position must be highly educated and refined, write a legible hand, be familiar with literature and a reader is understood, for only one having acquired all these accomplishments is qualified to undertake so responsible a position. In this manner madam can without any inconvenience or annoyance on her part attain a knowledge of all necessary topics, and in the evening leave home with the assurance of being able to entertain the company she will grace with her presence, and be considered a talented and brilliant woman.

An Unusual View of Hospitals.

From the Popular Science Monthly.

Every day hospitals are being erected to nurture the diseased and imperfect specimens of our race, and every year thousands of children are by skill and care saved from the death to which nature would consign them. All this accords with our enlarged notions of humanity, and reflects great credit on the zeal of the philanthropist and the science of the physician, but it exerts a baneful effect on the race.

THE EXPENSE OF THE CIRCUS RING.

W. W. Cole Tells a Reporter How a Showman's Bills Run Up.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fifteen years ago the transition from wagon shows to railroad shows began in earnest, and to-day there are no wagon shows that amount to anything. All circuses travel by railroad, and where before they had ten wagons and maybe fifty or sixty men, to-day they own thirty or forty cars and employ 600 to 800 men. A wagon show couldn't exist now. People have become so accustomed to big three-ring circuses and to vast amusement enterprises that they laugh at the idea of being asked to patronize anything small. There is now invested in the circus business nearly $5,000,000. Any man who should try to buy out P. T. Barnum would be asked to pay $500,000, and anybody who wanted to embark in the business to the extent which I am in it in the show which bears my name would require $300,000 for the purchase of my thirty-five cars and all the animals, printing and property connected with the organization; and after purchasing he would need $2,000 a day to pay running expenses. The expense of circusing has increased in proportion with the receipts, almost; when we used wagons the expenses were not more than $300 a day, but the receipts were only $600 a day; then, however, we sent only one adversing wagon ahead, and the driver would kick very hard if we tried to put more than three men on it with him. Those three carried all our printing and did all the advance advertising; now we send out three cars equipped, so that they can be coupled on to and carried along with passenger trains, and there are twenty-five men with those cars, and they carry an immense amount of paper for the walls, etc., with them. Those men will put out $2,000 worth of paper in a town like St. Louis, and you can judge their other expenses when I tell you that in all large cities we find the bill-posting privileges monopolized and have to pay dearly for the work we do ourselves. For instance, in St. Louis one man controls all the boards and we pay about $500 for the use of the boards, then pay for the posting so much per sheet, and afterward post the bills ourselves. Railroad travel is a heavy item with us. We make contracts with the roads at so much per run and aim not to show at points within a radius of fifty miles of each other, but sometimes take towns so near as Omaha and Council Bluffs, or St. Paul and Minneapolis; and we have short "runs." They cost us almost as much as long ones. When we leave St. Louis to go to Kansas City we pay $1,000 for our transportation, though we use only three locomotives and they give us about twelve or fifteen men, the locomotives hitching on to our own cars and hauling us at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, or about two-thirds as fast as passenger time.

Young Men of the South.

From the Sunny South.

The idea prevails largely in our current literature that the young men of the "new South" are full of force and energy, eager to grapple the difficulties of their situation, and quite prepared to wring success from unwilling fortune. The picture is not wholly one of fancy. There are such young men among us, and they are illustrating what may be done in the new order of things amid which they are thrown. But they are not very numerous—are, in fact, painfully exceptional. The great bulk of our young men are of the opposite type. They go about business, if they go at it at all, in a half-hearted way, as if they regarded failure as a foregone conclusion. A great many do not engage in any steady vocation, but accept any little job by which they can earn a few dollars. Perhaps there never were so many men who cannot be said to be pursuing any regular calling. An ambition to get behind a counter or to secure a traveling agency for some business house is that which generally takes possession of the minds of our young men. There is a turning away from agriculture as if it were not a calling which promises to patience, energy and industry the very best rewards. We must own that the bold, ambitious young man who is willing to forego present ease and display, and who will not be content with any expedient that may meet the present emergency, is an exception among us. There is as good a chance to lay the foundations of a fortune now as there ever was if young men will exercise the proper industry and economy.

Congressmen Who Do Not Pay Their Bills.

From Washington Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Some queer things can be seen about the Capitol during the last ten days of the session. One of the queerest is the crowd of collectors. Coming to Congress may be an honor, but it cannot be said to make men honorable. The average of deadbeats in Congress is quite as great as outside. On the last days of the session you will find a swarm of florists, livery stable men, hotel and boarding house keepers, constables and professional collectors swarming the corridors, looking after delinquent members and trying to catch them in the halls. There are members who systematically rob hotels and haberdashers and all sorts of tradesmen right and left. Nothing can be legally done with a member of Congress for obtaining money under false pretenses, though it is a jailable offence when committed by common people. The only remedy is to make the transaction known. If the records of the Congressional dead-beats could be printed a good many people would be astonished.

The Universal Implement.

From Texas Siftings.

It is wonderful what a woman can do with a hair pin. In almost any emergency up goes her hand to the back of her head, and a moment later you see her poking and delving away at the obstacle which in a few moments succumbs to the all powerful hair pin. We have seen a woman mend an umbrella with one of these frail implements, and another dig up a tulip bulb, a third extract a thorn, many button their gloves and boots, several extract corks, peel oranges, split biscuits, and we verily believe that any one of them could stop a railway train with the same or similar instrument.

The hair pin is to a woman what the adze is to the ship's carpenter, the *machette* to the South American and the broad knife to the Burmese and Chinese. She uses it for everything, from picking a lock to picking her teeth.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
OF PENDER.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

We publish on our fourth page to-day an appeal for help from the citizens of Victoria, Texas. The suffering caused by the recent storm in that section is very great, and the future outlook for the stricken community is dark and gloomy.

We have received the first numbers of the *Central Express*, a bright little eight page journal, filled with reading matter, and published at Sanford, N. C., by the Express Publishing Co., with D. F. St. Clair as editor and B. Cole manager. We wish the *Express* abundant success.

A FEW WORDS TO DEMOCRATS.

On next Saturday, 4th inst., will be held the County Convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature and the various county offices. It is to be hoped that all the delegates, from every township, will enter that convention with an earnest purpose to look only to the interests of the Democractic party, which means emphatically the interests of all the people, for in the success of the Democratic party alone is there any hope of a proper administration of our affairs. Now, we do not suppose, nor would we presume to intimate, that a single delegate to the convention is not a good Democrat and has not at heart the welfare of his party. But a loyal soldier may sometimes commit a rash act, and by the firing of a single shot unadvisedly on the eve of battle may spoil a glorious victory and give his friends over to the enemy.

Therefore, we say, Democrats, be prudent, be wise, and, above all else, let there be harmony among you. Nominate good men to fill the various offices; and after these men have been nominated, let every delegate give his hearty endorsement to the action of the convention, and go back home with a determination to do all in his power to secure the election of the whole Democratic ticket.

It is particularly desirable that we should have good men to represent us in the Legislature. We do not so much need graceful orators as we do sound, practical, business men; men who know fully the needs and requirements of our section, and, indeed, of the whole State; men who will be able to carry a weight of influence into the committee rooms, the real source of all legislation; and, above all, men of known integrity and fearlessness, who will be prompted by no selfish motives, and will be deterred from no act of duty through fear of injury to further political aspirations. Nominate such men as these, and their election is already assured; act otherwise, and the result may prove disastrous.

There are a few Democrats (and we are glad to believe there are only a few) who are disposed to find fault with the Democratic party and point to the errors and shortcomings of officials as a reason why they should no longer be bound by party ties. Rather should they let the blame rest where it belongs—upon the shoulders of the men who, through inability or otherwise, have failed to fulfill their duty to the people. The principles of the Democratic party are the same that they have always been, and the proper way to remedy evils and guard against their recurrence is to nominate and elect men who will carry out those Democratic principles.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine last week made his long-talked of campaign speech in Maine, and sounded his first bugle-call for the rallying of the stalwarts around their Plumed Knight. That is to say, he has again cast an anchor to windward. The speech is simply a revival of the old tariff issue, on which Mr. Blaine was *not* elected in 1884. He puts in some work on Mr. Bayard's action in regard to the Canadian Fisheries and the recent trouble with Mexico, but these are questions about which the vast majority of voters know little and care less. The country's interests do not seem to have suffered in the hands of Mr. Bayard, and we believe his course has given satisfaction.

Mr. Blaine is in the unfortunate position of being, not only a "tattooed man," but a champion of stalwart Republicanism. Time was when Republicanism and victory were synonomous terms at the North, but the protective tariff, the bloody shirt and the cry of fraud and oppression in the South fail to any longer rally the voters to the polls. Mr. Blaine seems to have at last realized the utter futility of using the last two worn-out "slogans," and uses the tariff as his main weapon of warfare. Mr Blaine is politically, dead, and he does not promise to make a very lively corpse.

DEATH OF COL. H. B. SHORT.

Col. H. B. Short, a gentleman well-known and liked throughout the whole Cape Fear section and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Columbus county, died in Wilmington on Wednesday evening, August 25. He had been in failing health for some months, and had just returned from a trip to the sea-shore at the time of his death.

Col. Short was a native North Carolinian, and served his State acceptably as State Senator for Columbus and Robeson counties. He was a man of considerable means, which he dispensed with a generous hand, and at his hospitable home on Lake Waccamaw the visitor and stranger always found a hearty welcome.

In the death of Col. Short, Columbus county has lost one of its most valuable citizens and the State of North Carolina a true and loyal son.

THE STATE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

[As was announced in our last issue, through a special telegram, all the old Supreme Court was renominated at the State Democratic Judicial Convention held in Raleigh on Wednesday, Aug. 25th. The importance of this convention, however, justifies us in the belief that even at this late date the somewhat extended account which we give below will be of interest to our readers.]

The State Democratic Judicial Convention met in Raleigh on Wednesday, Aug. 25, and was called to order by Mr. R. H. Battle, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who called upon Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, to act as temporary chairman.

The following committees were then appointed, each district naming its committeemen;

Credentials—1st district, John H. Small; 2d, R. B. Peebles; 3d, C. B. Aycock; 4th, J. J. Davis; 5th, A. M. Stack; 6th, John D. Shaw; 7th, T. J. Allison; 8th, G. F. Bason; 9th, J. M. Gudger.

Permanent Organization—1st district, Harry Skinner; 2d, F. W. Barnes; 3d, C. C. Lyon; 4th, E. S. Parker; 5th, W. N. Mebane; 6th, Marsden Bellamy; 7th, A. A. Shuford; 8th, J. L. Webb; 9th, E. R. Memminger.

Platform—1st district L. L. Smith; 2d, P. M. Pearsall; 3d, H. E. Faison; 4th, T. B. Womack; 5th, J. T. Morehead; 6th, A. F. Bizzell; 7th, Lee S. Overman; 8th, S. McD. Tate; 9th, Richmond Pearson.

During the absence of these committees Hon. R. T. Bennett, Col. A. M. Waddell, Capt. Octavious Coke, Col. D. K. MacRae, Gov. Scales, Hon. T. G. Skinner, Maj. C. W. McClammy and Hon. J. J. Davis made speeches in response to calls.

The Committee on Credentials reported the counties of Alexander, Clay, Harnett, Haywood, Macon, Madison and Yancy represented by proxies only, and the majority of the committee recommended that the proxies be accepted, while the minority report recommended that they be ruled out. After some discussion the minority report was accepted and the proxies thrown out.

The Comittee on Permanent Organization then offered the following report:

For Chairman, J. C. Buxton, of Forsyth; vice presidents, 1st district, J. J. Laughinghouse, of Pitt; 2d, F. A. Woodard, of Wilson; 3d, W. R. Allen, of Wayne; 4th, C. M. Cook, of Franklin; 5th, A. H. A. Williams, of Granville; 6th, J. T. LeGrand; 7th, G. S. Bradshaw, of Randolph; 8th, G. F. Bason, of Gaston; 9th T. F. Davidson, of Buncombe; secretary, Josephus Daniels; assistants, the members of the Democratic press present.

Mr. Buxton, on taking the chair, made a short and appropriate speech and declared the Convention ready for business.

Mr. H. A. London, of Chatham, moved that the nominations of superior court judges in the various districts, as made, be ratified. This was done by acclamation.

Nominations for Cheif Justice being declared in order, Col. T. C. Fuller, of Wake, placed in nomination the present incumbent, Hon. W. N. H. Smith.

Capt. B. M. McLoud, of Buncombe, nominated Hon. A. S Merrimon.

Messrs. R. W. Winborne and M. L. Hill seconded the nomination of Judge Smith, and Mr. John H. Small that of Judge Merrimon.

The vote was then taken with the following result: Smith, 407 1-10; Merrimon, 387 9-10; T. S. Ashe, 7; M. V. Lanier, 3.

The result was announced, and the nomination of Cheif Justice Smith was made unanimous.

Mr. F. N. Strudwick, of Orange, then placed in nomination for Associate Justice Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, one of the present incumbents, which nomination was seconded by Hon, J. J. Davis, of Franklin.

Col. Harry Skinner, of Pitt, nominated Hon. A. S. Merrimon, the present incumbent, as the second Associate Justice; and upon a motion to nominate Messrs. Ashe and Merrimon by acclamation, the chairman put the question and it was enthusiastically carried.

Capt. A. H. A. Williams moved that the present central executive committee, of which Richard H. Battle, Esq., is chairman, be continued for two years. This was adopted by acclamation.

There were requests for the executive committeemen chosen by the various districts, and the following were handed in: First district, Harry Skinner, R. B. Winborne, W. G. Lamb, L. S. Smith; second district, R. B. Peebles, Clement Manly, R. O. Burton, Jr. W. H. S. Burgwyn; third district, Thomas H. Sutton, G. A. Ramsaey, S. B. Taylor, James D. McIver; fourth district H. A. London, W. H. Pace, A. W. Graham, J. H. Abell; sixth district, R. E. Little, H. B. Adams, D. J. Lewis, John D. Bellamy; ninth district, R. M. Furman, M. H. Justice, B. F. Posey, Moses Peterson. No name was handed in from the fifth, seventh and eighth districts.

On motion of Hon. R. T. Bennett, a committee of three was appointed to notify the nominees of their nomination; this committee being Hon. J. J. Davis, Col. T. C. Fuller and Clement Manly, Esq.

No platform was adopted; this not being thought necessary in a judicial convention.

Presenting Rewards to the Russians who Aided the Crew of "Jeannette."

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1886.—The last number received here of the *Siberian Gazette* gives the following particulars with regard to Lieut. Schuetze's journey to the mouth of the Lena River with gifts and rewards for the officials and natives who aided the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette:* "Lieut. Schuetze, having discharged the duty laid upon him, is now on his way home. He visited all the natives living at or near mouths of the Lena and Olenek, made the journey eastward as the River Indigirka in order to give a reward to Chuckchi, who brought the news of the burning of the *Rodgers*, and then visited the town of Vilviok to see Mr. Kockbarofski, formerly Ispravnik at Kolymsk, to whom the survivors of the *Jeannette* were also indebted. The quantity and value of the rewards so carefully distributed by Lieut. Schuetze are unusual in our country. To the Ispravniks of Verkhoyousk and Lolymsk he brought watches and gold medals. Among other beneficiaries, principally natives, he distributed eight gold and twelve silver medals, with inscriptions, "For courage and humanity," thirteen very valuable guns, 1,200 roubles in money, and about 4,000 roubles' worth of merchandise of various sorts, such as tea, tobacco, wearing apparel, dishes, ornaments, &c. The total number of persons who received rewards was 172. The late Governor Chernalyef, of Kakountsk, did not live to receive the sword which was destined for him. Lieut. Schhuetze arrived in St. Petersburg last week, and will probably reach the United States early next month.

The Release of Cutting.

EL PASO, TEXAS, August 26, 1886.—Cutting is free, but the question as to the right of Mexico to punish him, an American citizen, for an offense committed in Texas remains as it was before this step was taken. He is set at liberty on the ground that the prosecutor—Mr. E. Medina, the man he is accused of libelling—has withdrawn his charges, and the term of confinement which Cutting has undergone was sufficient punishment for an offence on account of which the Court claims it can inflict penalties, even without a complaint. After the Court proceedings before Judge Castenada, Cutting took lunch in prison and was taken before the mayor, who formally set him at liberty. A few moments later, in a saloon near by, considerable excitement was caused by an attempt to rearrest him for some remarks made by him to the official interpreter, but the Americans present hurried him into a street car waiting, and ten minutes later he was on Texan soil.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

NAPLES, August 29, 1886.—Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. The people of Naples and Bari are fleeing to the country or gathering in open spaces to pray. At Bari the priests proclaim the earthquakes visitations from God.

Prince Alexanders Dethronement.

[Prince Alexander, nominal ruler of Bulgaria, but a mere puppet in the hands of his more powerful neighbors, has recently been dethroned, for what and by whom, it seems hard to find out. In lieu of the long and tedious press dispatches, we print below a condensed account of the affair clipper from the *Goldsboro Messenger*.]

There have been many accounts of the affair, but there is only one belief with respect to the origin of the revolution. It has thrown England into something of a panic. France refuses to regard Germany and Austria as *particeps criminis*, but it seems very clear that the three emperors had an understanding. The whole thing in a nutshell is about as follows: Alexander would not, as a ruler, make himself a tool of Russia. He leaned rather to England. This infuriated the Czar. The Russians for some time have had their secret agents in Bulgaria working upon the fears and hopes of the people. Austria and Germany have their plans, which just now are furthered by the disposition of Alexander, who is the national enemy of the Servians, Austria's allies. The Greeks are jealons of both the Russians and Austrians, and favor Alexander, although they were opposed to the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria. Each country is for itself. The Sultan is the only party they all plot against—all except England.

Authentic dispatches from Sofia show that the deposition of Prince Alexandria of Bulgaria was accomplished during the night. According to these advices one thoroughly Russianized regiment of cavalry was detained in the city after nightfall, when the other troops retired to their barracks. This regiment, perfectly under control of the revolutionists, surrounded the palace about two hours after midnight. Prince Alexander was in bed, and the palace was closed. The revolutionary leaders, with the assistance of soldiers, forced their way into the building, went to the Prince's ante-chaimber and had him aroused. They bluntly made known to him the purpose of their intrusion. He was stunned, having been taken completely unawares. When he recovered his self control and realized the utter helplessness of his situation he bitterly reproached his captors for their treachery. What followed is still rather obscure. The revolutionists declare that Alexander signed a formal abdication of the throne. Others, however, assert that he firmly declined to sign an abdication, and that in consequence of his refusal he was made a prisoner and confined in a remote prison, being told he would be kept there until he complied with the demands of the revolutionists. It is said that the Prince was removed from Sofia under a strong cavalry escort long before daylight. The people did not become acquainted with even the fact of the *coup d' etat* until several hours after the Prince had been removed from the palace. Later advices state that the Prince went to Servia.

This revolution is simply the latest move of the Russian government. An important point, however, is one of which nothing is publicly known, whether the surprise on the continent is real or feigned, whether Russia is acting with or without the tacit consent of her partners in triple alliance. In Paris the latter is believed to be the case. The affair is welcomed there because Prince Alexander is a German and is favored by England. In Berlin and Vienna the belief is general that the triple alliance will work harmoniously in this affair If the last view be true, the affair is one of extreme gravity for England, because it would show that Russia is deliberately upsetting the latest result of English statesmanship with Germany and Austria, who could hold her in check, calmly looking on. There is a further equally disquieting rumor that an understanding exists between Turkey and Russia. The worst interpretation is given the situation by the Berlin *Post*, which in times of a crisis has generally been Bismarck's mouthpiece. Writing with great amiability towards Russia and unfriendliness towards England, it declares the *entente* between these empires will become more conspicuous than ever. The *Standard* describes the news as of the gravest significance. The *Daily News* says it is very grave and ominous. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Lord Salisbury had nothing to do except to wait and see what line is taken by the other powers, because England has no longer the power even if she had the will, to interfere by force of arms in the Balkans. The Russian press do not believe that Europe will interfere with what is termed Russia's direct pacification of Bulgaria.

Prince Alexander Returning to His Throne.

BUCHAREST, August 29, 1886.—Prince Alexander arrived here with his brothers, Francis and Louis, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He was welcomed at the railway station by Prime Minister Bratiano and other members of the Cabinet, Sir William A. White, British minister to Roumania, and a Bulgarian deputation. The deputation presented an address assuring the Prince of the devotion of the people and army of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander was visibly moved and replied graciously. After holding an interview with Premier Bratiano and Sir Wm. White, Prince Alexander started at 10 A. M. for Glurgevo, whence he will proceed to Rustchuk and Sompalanka.

BERLIN, August 29.—The *North German Gazette*, Bismarck's organ, lectures the German newspapers for favoring Prince Alexander. The *Gazette* says that events in Bulgaria do not affect German interests in any way, and no German statesman would be justified in sacrificing the friendship of Russia for the sake of a Bulgarian prince, even if he were an angel in human form.

SOFIA, August 29.—M. Stambuloff has declared Bulgaria in a state of siege. In a recent interview M. Stambuloff stated that the reason for the existence of two governments was that M. Karaveloff wanted a Russian commission to come to to Bulgaria, while he, Stambuloff, was desirous of excluding Russian influence altogether. M. Zankoff is still at liberty, but he is closely watched by the police.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, August 29.—News of the arrival of Prince Alexander at Rustchuk was received with enthusiasm here. Col. Mulhuroff, with eleven loyal Roumelian regiments, has started to meet the Prince.

PARIS, August 29.—The *Republique Francaise* says that Prince Alexander returns to Bulgaria contrary to the advice of his father and Prince Bismarck; also that M. De Giers made the withdrawal of Prince Alexander's formula a condition of Russia's non-intervention in Bulgaria.

A Socialist Demonstration in London.

LONDON, August 29, 1886.—Fifteen thousand Socialists, workmen and idlers met in Trafalgar square this afternoon and adopted a resolution denouncing the tyranny of the police and the action of the authorities in the imprisoning of the Socialist, Williams. The proceedings were orderly. Every precaution against disturbance had been taken by the police.

The Car-Drivers' Strike in New York.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1886.—District Assembly 59 held an all night session and some time this morning concluded not to tie up the cross town cars on 42nd street.

At 6 A. M. nearly 300 policemen marched to the stables of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line, and dispersed men who had gathered on the adjacent corners. Police and people were good natured, and there was no trouble.

Large crowds gathered at the stables this morning to witness the attempt of the company to start the cars. The strikers were kept away by efforts of District Workman Graham, Knight of Labor, District 75 of the Car Drivers Association. In anticipation of trouble 1,000 policemen had been placed on duty in the neighborhood of the stables. Instructions were given to prevent crowds. The scum of the west side were on hand as usual to profit by any rioting. As fast as they arrived they were driven away, but hundreds of them hid in the saloons. Police were also stationed along Seventh avenue and Broadway to Bowling Green. At 10:35 A. M. a car started on its trip down town. A yell arose from the loungers on Seventh avenue, and men began to pour in from side streets and neighboring saloons until in a few minutes a mob of excited men filled the wide avenue and started after the car. Stones were thrown at the car and some ugly demonstrations were made, but nothing serious happened. At one point on the route a squad of police appeared and clubbed the crowd right and left. They were driven into the side streets. The mob did not again collect and the car proceeded unmolested. It reached Bowling Green at 11:26 A. M., and then started on the return trip to the stables. Meantime, another car started and made regular trips. At noon six cars were running.

More trouble is feared this evening, as a large number of drivers are expected to arrive from Philadelphia this afternoon.

A crowd of fifteen or twenty strikers seized one of the Third Avenue cars as it passed 47th street this afternoon, and after driving the passengers out, turned it over on its side. An open car following was next upset. When the driver showed fight a revolver was pointed at him. Great excitement attended these acts. The appearance of policemen set the rioting strikers to flight. They were chased, but only one --Edward McEvery, a conductor--was overtaken. He was locked up in default of $1,000 bail. A posse of police arrived and set the cars aright, after which travel was resumed.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The cars started out early on Broadway, but under strong police protection. No crowd was tolerated anywhere. When car No. 290, of the Broadway line, got down to 44th street about 9:45 o'clock the strikers and the roughs were watching it in a large force, but they were kept moving. The driver of a wagon obstructed a car at a crossing and a mob attacked the car and threw it off the track. A wild scene occurred for a few minutes and thousands of persons in the vicinity were attracted to the spot. Squads of police came down and began some promiscuous clubbing. Several arrests were made and a triangular square at the junction of Broadway and 7th avenue was cleared, with the exception of crowds that lined the sidewalks on the 7th avenue side. Capt. Killalea came down from the depot and took charge of the police and soon restored order. Several Broadway cars came down and passed without molestation, while a desperate and angry mob watched for an opportunity to obstruct them. Stones and bricks were hurled at several of the cars at intervals, but no serious injury was done to person and property. That considerable bad blood was abroad during the night, was indicated by police returns. Besides fights and shooting affrays between strikers and "scabs" reported in the papers, some of which figured in the police courts to-day, five cases of broken heads were reported, in which unknown assailants escaped. The fights all took place on the west side, in the camp of the strikers. A strong force of police has been stationed at the 44th street switch, and orders have been issued that it is to be protected at all hazards. Capt. Killalea spoke to the police and intimated that if any car fails to get through and the officers return alive, they might as well resign from the force. The Broadway company have evidently no intention to give in to the strikers.

A gang of strikers have been haunting the stables of the Belt line at 23rd street and Ninth avenue all day, spoiling for fights. A plot is said to be on foot to blow up the Third avenue railroad depot, but precautions have been taken against such an occurrence.

NEW YORK, August 28.—At the Belt Line stables this morning the old hands made concerted attacks upon the men who had been employed during the tie-up, and five of the latter were beaten so badly that they had to be sent to the hospital.

Defects of Our Extradition Laws and Our Treaty with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1886.—Our present complications with Mexico recall attention to a defect in our own extradition laws which has for some years been a subject of consideration between the authorities of Mexico and of this country, and the removal of which, by treaty or otherwise, may have small influence in securing the ends of justice, and consequently obviating, in some degree, the danger of a rupture of friendly relations hereafter.

The existing extradition treaty contains a provision in the following words: "Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty."

The question has often been raised whether, in the absence of affirmative legislation, our government has the right to surrender one of its own criminal citizens irrespective of the provision which relieves it of the obligation to do so. The same provision is found in our extradition treaties with about a dozen other Powers, but in no other case is it found so objectionable as in the case with Mexico, owing to the fact that Mexico alone, lying contiguous to our own territory for hundreds of miles, furnishes easy opportunity for the escape of criminals across the border.

More than three years ago the agents of the two governments, after due discussion, concluded a supplemental extradition treaty, the purpose of which was to remedy this defect and to make it possible to mete out justice in cases where the guilt was notorious. The pivotal feature of the new treaty is a provision conferring in express terms the power to surrender a criminal citizen of either country to the authorities of the other at the option of the executive. This treaty was sent to the American Senate in 1885, but remained unacted upon until the 3rd of last June, when it was amended and ratified. It is now presumed to be before the Mexican Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

More Mexican Arrogance.

GALVESTON, August 26, 1886.—A special from Eagle Pass to the *News* says: Robert B. Allen, superintendent of the Coahuila mines syndicate, makes complaint to Consul Lynn of the constant and persistent annoyances inflicted upon the mining company by Mexican officers at Cantra, Cienagas and San Pablo, imposing unjust fines for floating American flags on American property without first obtaining permission from the authorities at San Pablo, for which offense the company was fined $20. Allen states that since the Cutting and Aresures affairs the annoyance has been more constant and the ill-treatment of the Americans in his locality more persistent. Allen represents a Philadelphia company. His statements are corroborated by five other Americans.

A Powder Explosion Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 29, 1886.—At 9:15 o'clock this morning, in midst of a heavy storm, a powder magazine belonging to the Laflin & Rand Powder Company was struck by lightning. An explosion followed which destroyed property valued at about $75,000, besides killing one person instantly and fatally injuring four others. The country for half-mile in all directions presented a picture of desolation and destruction.

Fire in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 29, 1886.—Fire broke out in W. S. Hawkins's lumber mill to-night and destroyed the mill and communicated to Dale, Dixon & Co.'s yard, which was partly burned. Estimated loss $15,000. No insurance.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL HATS!

Summer Styles in Millinery Goods

DOWN FLAT.

—TO CLOSE OUT STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN—

Elegant Fall Importation of

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.

BLACK CRAPE VEILS, &C., REFINISHED.

FEATHERS DYED, CLENSED AND CURLED.

17, HAY STREET.

MRS. DYE.

aug. 26 tf

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and Prunella Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By

apl 22 1y

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

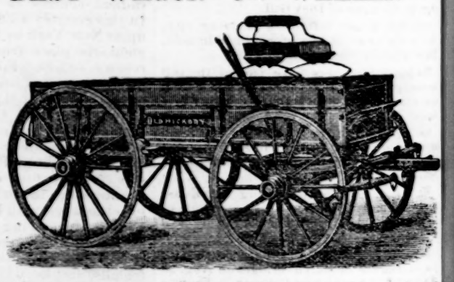
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.



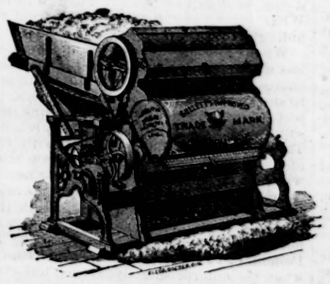
Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



THE GULLET GIN.

I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw 60-rib Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gin is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m

R. M. NIMOCKS.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

Daily Capacity 2200 brls

PATAPSCO 96 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Cape Henry Family, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 19 6m

—JUST RECEIVED—

AT

McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

McNEILL & CO.

mar 18-tf

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also

OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER

COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and

DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM

FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 12m

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES MEANS—Shoes.
MANY VOTERS—Notice.
H. R. HORNE—Milk Shake.
MRS. BRYAN—School Notice.
JNO. H. ROBINSON—For Rent.
FRANK THORNTON—Fall, 1886.
THE MISSES RISHTON—School Notice.
G. W. LAWRENCE—Notice of Meeting.
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK—Statement.
FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK—Statement.
FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL—See advertisement.

Union Home and Hospital.

Miss Harriet Haigh requests us to ask that the ladies will please remember the monthly meeting of the Home and Hospital on Thursday afternoon, September 2nd at half-past five o'clock.

An Expression of Thanks.

We return our thanks to a valued friend for some graceful lines of good wishes for the success of our venture into journalism. We are deeply grateful for the writer's kind interest, and fully appreciate the compliments conveyed in the verses, but our modesty forbids their publication.

The Rev. John M. Rose.

The Rev. John M. Rose, who, with his family, is visiting his old home here, filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning, and the large congregation was edified at hearing one of his finest efforts. Mr. Rose will preach again next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour.

Our Telegraphic Facilities.

Fayetteville is on a through line of telegraphic communication, but still we have to send all messages to Greensboro, no matter where they are to go, and await the convenience of the Greensboro office to transmit them. This should not be so, and we hope to see it remedied very shortly.

Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the Secretary, giving notice that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall to-day. We hope the meeting will be a full one, as it is desirable we should have a good fair next fall.

Sunday School Convention.

A correspondent writes us from Sanford that the Sunday School convention of Fayetteville Presbytery met at Buffalo church in Moore county on Aug. 25 and continued three days. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were very interesting. Our correspondent speaks in high praise of the addresses delivered during the convention.

Rowland and Jones at Lumberton.

Col. J. A. Pemberton, who has just returned from Lumberton, tells us that Col. Rowland, the gallant Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, divided time with Chas. R. at that place on Monday last. It is almost unnecessary to say that Chas. R. was completely used up by the merciless ridicule and overpowering arguments or his opponent.

A Most Excellent Appointment.

Gov. Scales has appointed Mr. H. R. Horne, of Fayetteville, a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, *vice* Mr. W. H. Green, of Wilmington, resigned. Mr. Horne's thorough knowledge of drugs and medicines and his long experience as a pharmacist make him eminently fit for the position, and his appointment is very gratifying to his many friends throughout this section.

Honor to a Fayetteville Man.

We understand that Prof. Alex. Graham, principal of our graded school, has been again tendered, by the directors, the superintendency of the Normal School at Washington, N. C., for 1887. Prof. Graham has received some very complimentary notices from the press recently. The washington, (N. C.) *Progress*, the Wilson *Advance* and the Philadelphia (Pa.) *Educational News* all speak in high praise of his ability and fitness for his high vocation.

Fayetteville Graded and Normal Scoool.

We call attention to the advertisement of this most excellent institution. To people living outside of Fayetteville, who are desirous of placing their children in a school where they can be thoroughly taught at the same time that they rapidly advance, we can conscientiously recommend the Fayetteville Graded School. The best evidence of the merit of any institution is the work which it accomplishes; it is a positive proof which outweighs all the praises that can be spoken in its behalf. The Fayetteville Graded School has done some most excellent work since its establishment. Many of the scholars, both male and female, who have received a preparatory course within its walls, have stood more than creditable examinations on entering college, and some of the best teachers at present in the school were once pupils therein.

The Executive Committee will be glad to give all assistance possible in procuring good board in highly respectable families, for pupils away from Fayetteville.

Another Handsome Store Added to the List.

The work of remodeling and changing the lower story of the former postoffice into a well-arranged storehouse is about completed, and Messrs. A. E. Rankin & Co. and Mr. A. H. Slocomb will soon occupy their new quarters. An extensive addition has been made to the building, increasing its size to 90x51½ feet, with a pitch of 14½ feet.

The structure is a solid and substantial one, well adapted to the requirements of the two solid and substantial firms who will do business within its walls. Well-arranged and handsome shelving and counters render the interior very attractive to the passer-by; there are three large and roomy offices for the proprietors and book-keepers; pipes conveying pure hydrant water to Mr. Peterson's photograph gallery on the second floor can be tapped at any time, and a plentiful supply of water conveyed to any part of the store. In fact, Messrs. A. E. Rankin & Co's. new store can be considered complete in its arrangements, and reflects great credit on the master-workman, Mr. A. J. Deal.

Next in order is the completion of Messrs. Rose & Leak's improvements to the Lilly building. Then will come to us the pleasing task of chronicling the rapid construction and final completion of a handsome new hotel. Verily, Fayetteville "do move" as well as the rest.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS FELT IN FAYETTEVILLE.

The Earth Trembles—Houses Rock—Wild Excitement and Wide-spread Consternation among the Ignorant and Superstitious.

On Tuesday night last at about 9:50 o'clock our citizens were suddenly startled by a terrible convulsion of nature, and only a few realized at first that we were being visited by an earthquake. The houses rocked and trembled with the vibration to such an extent that windows rattled as if they were shaken by a heavy wind, crockery and glassware tinkled on the shelves, and the joists and timbers of many buildings cracked and popped like the timbers of a ship during a storm at sea. Those who were out of doors heard a rumbling sound like that produced by a heavy train of cars, and felt a peculiar sympathetic vibration of the earth.

According to the reports of those who made careful observations, five distinct shocks, all more or less severe, were felt between 9:50 and 11 o'clock. The first one, which lasted between 30 and 60 seconds, was the heaviest and of the longest duration, the others being very short and some of them so slight as to be almost imperceptible. At about 1 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday two more slight shocks were felt, and still another at about 5:30 P. M.

The reporter was writing at the time, and almost instantly arose to his feet to walk across the floor. The rocking of the house caused an unsteadiness in his gait, and he felt a peculiar sensation, somewhat similar to, but still unlike, that which one feels when attempting to walk upon a moving train or a vessel tossed by the waves. The impression produced upon the mind was at once fearful and awe-inspiring. The great, unseen power which could so shake and rock the solid earth forced itself with deep solemnity upon us, and the puny strength of mortals dwindled into nothingness when compared with even this slight demonstration of the Creator's omnipotence.

The greatest consternation and terror prevailed throughout the whole town, especially among the colored people. Women and children shrieked and cried aloud; people rushed from their houses into the streets, fearing they would be crushed to death by falling timbers, and a vague fear of some awful, impending calamity took possession of their minds. The negroes assembled in the open air, in some of the suburbs, and held prayer-meetings, and even at a late hour in the night their supplications and cries of distress could be heard from a great distance.

The Shock Felt over the Whole Country—Great Loss of Life and Property at Charleston.

Dispatches received here yesterday report that severe shocks were felt at Augusta, Ga., Knoxville, Selma, Lynchburg, Washington, Columbia, Montgomery, New York, Indianapolis, and in fact in all parts of the country. At Charleston, S. C., the shock was very violent, as will be seen from the following:—The Western Union Telegraph Co. issued a bulletin yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, giving particulars in effect that Charleston, S. C., was not submerged as was first reported, but that the shock had destroyed most of the buildings, causing fearful loss of life, and that fire had broken out among the ruins, forcing the populace to seek refuge in the woods.

The Latest.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1, 1886—6 P. M.—Charleston swept by tidal wave. Houses generally damaged or destroyed. Many public buildings in ruins. Several hundred reported killed and wounded. Summerville and Charleston both nearly destroyed. S.

"Uncle Bob," the Veteran Mail Carrier.

Every Thursday afternoon, when the press has ceased its rumbling and in our office reigns a silence broken only by the rit-rat, tit-tat of the types as the boys "distribute" for another week, there comes a well-known footstep on the stairs, and our weary task is somewhat lightened by the hearty handshake and cheery words of Mr. Robert Norris, familiarly known as "Uncle Bob." For forty years Uncle Bob, now well up in the seventies, has carried the mails first here and then there, and for the past thirteen years he has traveled the route between Fayetteville and Averasboro. In all that time he has never missed a mail, but has always reported promptly at headquarters. To the quiet dwellers "far from the madding crowd," through heat and cold, through rain and snow, he has been the bearer of tidings of far-away friends, of the death of loved ones in a strange land, of storm and flood and fire, of the money changers' restless movements, and of all the shifting scenes in the great world outside.

But this is an age of change, and it is hardly likely that Uncle Bob's term of service will extend through another twelvemonth. The great iron horse will soon come rattling very near the little "Boro," and a smart young man in uniform, who has crossed the Rubicon of Civil Service, will snatch the letters and packages with a feverish haste born of the era of rushing steam and rapid transit, and the fast train will "slow-up" at Fayetteville in almost as short an interval of time as Uncle Bob would consume in smoking out the pipe which he filled afresh when he watered his nag at the branch "just beyant the old gum stump."

Well, well, the steam valve and piston may shove the old mail carrier and his nag to one side, but forty years of faithful service is a good record with which to retire, and we only hope his successor may prove as faithful to his trust.

Harnett County Democratic Convention.

At the Democratic County Convention held in Lillington on Aug. 28th the following ticket was nominated for the coming campaign:

For State Senator, (Harnett and Cumberland)—Dr. J. C. McCormick.
For House of Representatives—T. W. Harrington.
For Superior Court Clerk—J. A. Cameron.
For Register of Deeds—H. T. Spears.
For Sheriff—J. A. Green.
For County Treasurer—A. A. Bethea.
For Coroner—W. F. Marsh.
For County Surveyor—George E. Prince.

The convention was harmonious throughout, and the best of feeling prevailed. Mr. D. H. McLean was chosen permanent chairman and Messrs. W. H. McKay and J. M. Davis were made secretaries. A correspondent sends us a very good sketch of the candidates, but the lateness of the hour at which it was received precludes its publication in this issue. It will appear in our next, which will be ample time for the campaign.

Disorder in Belfast.

BELFAST, August 29, 1886.—This evening there was some firing of pistols and throwing stones, and a few persons were injured.

GOOD NEWS FOR FAYETTEVILLE.

The Establishment of a Tobacco Warehouse in Our Town an Assured Fact!

It is with feelings of supreme satisfaction that we are able to announce to our readers today that Fayetteville is to have in a very short time a first-class tobacco warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco.

A joint stock company, composed of some of our most substantial and reliable business men, has been formed and will do business under the name of The Fayetteville Tobacco Warehouse Company. The following are the stockholders:

Capt. A. B. Williams, Capt. N. W. Ray,
Dr. H. W. Lilly, E. T. McKethan,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Maj. R. M. Orrell,
Dr. J. W. McNeill, McMillan Bros.,
Sheriff Neill McQueen.

The names of such men as these are a sufficient guarantee that farmers can safely bring their tobacco to Fayetteville and rely on square and upright dealing. The warehouse will be conducted by business men at the books and experts and judges of tobacco on the floor. In other words, it is the intention of the stockholders to make the Fayetteville Tobacco Warehouse as good a market for tobacco as farmers in this section can possibly find elsewhere.

This enterprise is a move in the right direction, and is certainly a very necessary one if we ever hope to see tobacco culture become at all a paying business in our section. The tobacco planter must have a home market on which to place his crop. We hope our business men and citizens generally will give the venture all the encouragement and countenance possible, for in our humble opinion it means a new era of prosperity and a healthy change from the present system of all cotton and very little ready money.

Tobacco planters come to Fayetteville with your weed. When the season opens we will have a first-class warehouse for your accommodation, where you will get the full market price, and you will find our merchants with heavy stocks of goods to sell at prices that will compare very favorably with those of any town in the State.

Our Schools.

In this week's issue will be found advertisements of the opening of the various schools of our town. Fayetteville affords ample educational facilities, and we point with pride and satisfaction to the list which we publish below:

The Fayetteville Graded Sshool;
Miss Chamberlain's school for boys and girls;
Mrs. Utley's Kindergarten (most excellent for little children);
The Misses Ellison's school for boys and girls;
The Misses Rishton's school for boys and girls;
Mrs. Bryan's school for boys and girls.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mrs. D. B. Register, of Naylor, Fla., has been visiting friends in Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cook have been spending some time on the sound below Wilmington.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Mack, who is traveling in the interest of Davidson College, was in town one day this week.

Miss Julia Deming has returned to Fayetteville after a prolonged visit to friends in Wilmington and other points in the State.

Mr. E. H. Jennings, of Bennettsville, S. C., will make Fayetteville his home in the future. He has accepted a position in the large grocery house of Mr. R. M. Nimocks.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Horner School, at Oxford, N. C. This institution has for a number of years sustained a high reputation throughout the State.

Cadet W. G. McMillan, of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, passed through Fayetteville Monday last on the way to his home at Red Springs, where he will spend vacation.

Mr. F. P. Stewart has been appointed road-master on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, *vice* Capt. W. H. Pryor, resigned. Mr. Stewart passed over the road last week in company with Superintendent Fry.

The addition which Messrs. Brown & Roddick found it necessary to have McKethan Bros. make to the rear of their handsome store on Hay street, has been completed, and the genial Mr. Corbett now has more room in which to "square" himself.

Mr. F. W. Thornton met with a serious loss last Tuesday morning in the accidental breaking of one of the handsome plate-glass doors in his dry goods establishment. A heavy gust of wind blew the door shut with such violence that the glass was shivered into atoms.

Judge J. C. McRae is spending a few days with his family, resting after his arduous labors on the bench. He has been holding Court in the northwestern part of the State, and speaks in glowing terms of the country around Mt. Airy. He will preside next at Sparta, in Transylvania county.

The brick store of Mr. Thomas McDaniel, on Person street, recently occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen, has undergone thorough repairing, and Messrs. Rosenthal & Gorham have moved in, and filled it with a stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc. Mr. Rosenthal still occupies his old stand on Market square, however. He is running two stores.

Mr. H. Whaley can't be excelled at raising fine cabbages. We saw some from his garden recently that were beauties—large and firm as could be desired. The connection may not be quite so romantic as when this trite saying was first uttered, but we can not refrain from it:—"Reader, go thou and do likewise." You can if you will only go to work in the same way that Mr. Whaley does.

Six Hundred Lives Lost and a Thousand Persons Injured by the Earthquake in Greece.

ATHENS, August 29, 1886.—The area of earth disturbance yesterday was phenomenally wide. At least six towns were entirely destroyed and a score of others partially destroyed. On the mainland much damage was done, but there was little loss of life. On the islands it is estimated that 600 persons were killed and 1,000 seriously injured. The undulations were curiously regular. The actual shocks averaged twelve seconds in duration. People everywhere are camping out in the fields. The breaking of telegraph lines delays the reception of delails. The Greek Cabinet is sitting at Athens almost continuously, considering relief measures. Transports, with tents, food, doctors, medicine and a company of *pompiers*, started for the stricken district on Saturday evening.

ATHENS, August 29.—The latest returns show that one hundred persons were killed at Filiatra and twenty at Gargaliano. Both towns are in ruins.

Does This Mean War?

Paul Deroulede, the French advocate, whose presence at St. Petersburg agitating a union of Russia and France in a war against "their common enemy, Germany," has created such a sensation, has given another banquet in St. Petersburg, this time by Russian authors, artists and journalists. The banquet was private. It is learned, however, that the tendency of all the toasts and speeches was to emphasize what the French lawyer described as "the inborn sympathy between France and Russia" and "the beneficent influence which French and Russian literature and art exercise upon each other."

DIED.

HOLLINGSWORTH.—On the 26th inst., Mr. STEPHEN B. HOLLINGSWORTH departed this life, in his 38th year. His remains were buried from the Methodist Church.

VINK.—In Suffolk, Va., on Aug. 29, 1886, Mrs. KATE A. VINK. Mrs. Vink was a native of Cumberland County, and well known to many of our citizens.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	9@10	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	9	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	13@13½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½	LARD—	
Hams,	15@16	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl,	3.00
CHICKENS,	20@25	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER, new,	40	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	65	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@5 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 29½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C. September 1, 1886.—Old middling cotton at 9 cents. Spirits quiet at 32½ cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

THE BATTLE BEGINS IN THE EARliest dawn of the child's existence. It it is delicate, worms fasten upon its vitals, and as years pass they increase, and if not destroyed will kill. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and save the life of the child.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL. 1886. FALL.

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY, BY EVERY TRAIN AND STEAMER, OUR USUAL LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF EVERY LINE OF GOODS ESSENTIAL TO EQUIP A PERFECT DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE STATE, ALWAYS KEPT UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD, AND TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE FIRST ARRIVALS OF THE SEASON. TO ATTEMPT TO ENUMERATE OUR STOCK WOULD REQUIRE COLUMNS OF A NEWSPAPER, CONSEQUENTLY WE MUST KINDLY ASK FOR AN EXAMINATION.

FRANK THORNTON.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Fayetteville National Bank

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

In the State of North Carolina, at the close of business August 27, 1886.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$258,753 02
Overdrafts,	1,689 54
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,886 17
Due from approved reserve agents,	42,684 36
Due from other National Banks,	387 68
Due from State Banks and bankers,	3,834 88
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	425 00
Premiums paid,	4,290 00
Checks and other cash items,	708 73
Bills of other Banks,	2,360 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	701 04
Specie,	11,845 50
Legal tender notes,	10,030 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
Total,	$403,666 70

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	$200,000 00
Surplus fund,	38,500 00
Undivided profits,	5,334 34
National Bank notes outstanding,	42,820 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	92,039 20
Demand certificates of deposit,	12,930 00
Cashier's checks outstanding,	60 00
Due to other National Banks,	1,471 33
Due to State Banks and bankers,	189 48
Notes and bills re-discounted,	10,322 35
Total,	$403,666 70

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, } S. S.

I, William Huske, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this, 31st day of August, 1886. W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
H. W. LILLY,
Directors.

sept 2-1t

I AM PREPARED TO SUHPLY

Milk Shake,

an excellent and popular beverage.

—ALSO—

Limeade and Soda Water,

With all the Standard Syrups.

sept 2-2t H. R. HORNE.

Notice to Democrats.

It is important that Fayetteville should have a competent Representative in the next General Assembly for many reasons which need not be stated. The people of Fayetteville would therefore be pleased to have either Col. Charles W. Broadfoot or Capt. Neill W. Ray nominated by the County Convention next Saturday. MANY VOTERS.

sept 2 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. BRYAN

will open a SCHOOL at her residence on Haymount September 27.

Terms per quarter of 10 weeks:

Primary pupils,.....$5 00
Intermediate,.....6 00
Advanced,.....8 00

Smith's course of Free-hand Drawing taught.

French Language, $4 per quarter, 4 Lessons a Week

sept 2 2t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THH PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

In the State of North Carolina at the close of business August 27, 1886.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$250,800 84
Overdrafts,	3,817 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	1,563 70
Due from other National Banks,	3,066 97
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	6,765 54
Current expenses and taxes paid,	232 26
Checks and other cash items,	3,590 59
Bills of other Banks,	500 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	150 03
Specie,	6,607 00
Legal tender notes,	6,868 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	340 00
Total,	$316,437 93

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	125,000 00
Surplus fund	32,000 00
Undivided profits,	4,790 33
National Bank notes outstanding,	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid,	1,090 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	68,492 27
Demand certificates of deposit,	1,290 47
Cashier's checks outstanding,	368 00
Due to other National Banks,	3,606 86
Notes and bills re-discounted	51,000 00
Total,	$316,437 93

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, } S. S.

I, G. P. McNeill, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1886.

J. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
GEO. BRANDT,
J. B. STARR,
Directors.

sept 2 1t

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

Session of nine months begins

Monday, October 4th, 1886,

—ENDING—

June 24th, 1887,

with an intermission of one week at Christmas.

Charge for the nine months reduced to $180. One-half payable in advance, the other half at the expiration of twenty weeks, when the Spring term will begin.

Rooms large and well ventilated. Courses of study complete in every respect. School thoroughly equipped for efficient work. Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

sept 2 6t

FAYETTEVILLE

Graded and Normal School.

Prof. Alex. Graham, Supt.

This well known School will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 20th,

With a Full Corps of Teachers.

Pupils from outside Cross Creek District will be received at the following rates for the term ending May 20th, 1887, viz.:

In the 1st grade,.....$35
In the 2nd and 3rd grades,.....25
In the 4th and 5th grades,.....20
All below the 5th grade,.....15

Special rates for two or more pupils may me made with the Executive Committee.

GOOD BOARD

IN HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILIES CAN BE OBTAINED.

☞ Applications should be made to

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
R. M. NIMOCKS,
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Ex. Com.

sept 2 6t

The Executive Committee of the Graded School would be glad to aid persons who desire to take as boarders, at reasonable rates, scholars from a distance. Information as to number, terms, &c., invited.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Ch'm'n.

sept 2 2t

Notice of Meeting.

The Executive Committee of Cumberland County Agricultural Society will meet on Thursday afternoon, September 2, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Town Hall.

sept 2-1t G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

FOR RENT.

A two story Brick Warehouse, on Bow Street. Possession given immediately.

Apply to JNO. H. ROBINSON.

sept 2 3t

School Notice.

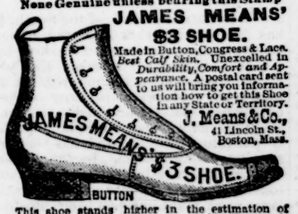
The Misses Rishton will open their School for Boys and Girls on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1886.

sept 2 2t

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.



Made in Button, Congress & Lace. *Best Calf Skin.* Unexcelled in *Durability, Comfort and Appearance.* A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.

J. Means & Co., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of *Wearers* than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.

sept 2 3m

To All Whom It May Concern.

Any size Baskets of

GRAPES,

fresh from the vine the day of shipment, packed, marked and delivered at the Express Office, by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

This for only a small CASH consideration.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS A DAY AHEAD.

Fresh Grapes Every Day at Retail.

aug 26 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
aug 26-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

Will Reopen their Schools

Monday, Sept. 20, 1886.

School year will continue forty weeks.

Course of instruction will comprise Elementary and the Higher English Studies, Latin and French and a course of Free Hand Drawing.

TUITION $6, $8 or $10 per QUARTER,

depending on age and advancement of pupil.

Mrs. Utley's School

-FOR LITTLE CHILDREN-

will be at her residence, next door to Miss Chamberlain's school-room.

TERMS $5.00 per QUARTER.

aug. 26 4t

TO THE FARMERS:

"Peace and Prosperity,"

as so many will compete this season for our PREMIUMS.

One of our premiums is

A Clipper Plow for the Largest Crop of Corn.

We suggest that every one who has a large crop of corn buy of us a

"RELIANCE" or "DAISY" Corn Sheller.

And don't let any one beat you counting *bushels.*

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Agents for the Clipper Plow
And Dealers in Farming Implements.

aug 19 tf

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

No. 4 GREEN STREET,

JOBBER IN TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED:

25,000 CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS. 50 BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO

Sole agent for the celebrated brands,

"OLD MONTICELLO" Maryland Rye. | "BLUE GRASS" Kentucky Rye.

Distillers' Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.

—Full line of—

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES,

For medicinal purposes.

aug 19 tf

—LOOK FOR—

GOOD GOODS

—AT—

"Rock Bottom Prices,"

AND WE WILL BE THERE,
—or—
NEAR AT HAND,

To MEET COMPETITION.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

Fancy Grocers. - - Hay Street.

aug 19 tf

Change, Change, Eternal Change!

TIMES CHANGE, systems change, fashions change, in shoes as well as in everything else. The Fayetteville Boot and Shoe House of S. Behrends, Starr's corner, has commenced business under these auspices. Their shoes are not the same old styles as 20 years ago, but entirely new, with a view to comfort; their system is not the old credit system, the same as 20 years ago, making those that pay pay for those that never pay, but a cash system, giving to everybody the greatest value for the least money, with a view to comfort all around. Give them a trial. Their goods and prices speak for themselves.

july 22 3m aug. 19.

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,

Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 tf

Sale of Land

BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, *vs.* W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Monday, September 6, 1886, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction, FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Mariah Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y, No 3, page 254—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear river, containing about 260 acres more or less. GEORGE M. ROSE,

Receiver and Commissioner.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer. aug 12-4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

July and August.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

It has been agreed by the Provision and General Dealers to close business at

7½ P. M., SHARP.

Consequently, I will feel especially favored if my patrons would send in their orders FOR DELIVERY in time for a strict compliance with said obligation.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

will take great pleasure in supplying their every want—as every want can be met at

HEADQUARTERS.

Regarding prices, I am too well known

To Comment.

I buy close and sell close, and most cheerfully meet ANY PRICES offered by responsible houses.

My stock is kept fully up the year round; every freight replenishes.

The fast approach of fall, when I go North, puts

Tumble-down Prices

On all lines of

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWASE, TIN and HARDWARE,

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I Will Astonish Anyone Wishing to Buy in These Goods,

as I am determined to make room for the coming season's purchases.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

60c.

WILL BUY A POUND OF

MY BEST BLENDED TEA

And a beautiful gilt-band

China Cup and Saucer,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Due by to-day's Freight.

5 Bbls. Railroad Mills Snuff;
25 Gross Railroad Mills Snuff;
5 Bbls. Gail & Ax's, Lorillard's Sweet, Durham Scotch and Ralph's Competition Sweet Scotch Snuff;
25 Gross in same goods;
25 Cases Horsford's Bread Preparation;
35 Cases Patapsco Bread Preparation;

500 lbs. Royster's Plain Candy.

FRESH TAFFY

Every Day—Home-made.

2ND SHIPMENT

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,

Quarts and Half-gallons—REDUCED PRICES.

JELLY TUMBLERS *at cut prices.*

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Chamber Sets,

Lovely Patterns, at Panic Prices.

Dinner and Tea Sets

—AT COST.—

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Lamb Tongues,

Fresh (C) Brook Trout,

At Headquarters.
GEO. A. THOMSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL:

Milk Lunch Biscuits,
Fulton Market Beef,
Imperial Family Flour,

TO-DAY.

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

july 8 tf

Sing Me a Song of the Olden Time.

Sing me a song of the olden time—
"Highland Laddie" and "Bonnie Doon"—
Sing to me now in the fading light,
For my heart goes back to my youth to-night;
Sing me one dear old tune.

And I will dream as I hear your voice,
Sweet and tender, and strong and clear,
Like your mother's voice, when these songs she sung,
Long ago when we both were young—
You are so like her, dear.

Take down her harp and touch the strings;
Too long, too long have they silent been.
My heart has been full of hurry and strife
And the care and worry of active life—
I long for the song again.

Sing "Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon;"
Your mother sang that song to you
While she rocked you there on her breast to sleep.
Dear little daughter, do not weep—
Sing me the old song, too.

Sing "Logan Water" and "Land o' the Leal,"
"Annie Laurie" an l "Banks o' Dee;"
Dear old songs that we never forget,
Over my heart they are echoing yet—
She sang them all to me.

No music ever so sweet can be
As the tuneful lays of the days of yore
Sung by mother and sister and wife;
And now, my child, in this later life
I would hear those songs once more.

Sing me a song of the olden time—
"Highland Laddie" or "Bonnie Doon"—
Sing to me now, in the fading light,
For my heart goes back to my youth to-night;
Sing me some dear old tune.

—*Alice Ayanne.*

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

His Reason.

A jury composed of eleven business men and an old fellow from over the creek retired to the jury room. The foreman was selected, and remarked that he thought the prisoner ought to be sent to the penitentiary for five years.

"That ain't enough," said the old fellow. "Let's put it on him fur ten."

"Oh, no; that won't do."

"Wall, then," stretching himself out on a bench, "I'm with yer."

"What, are you going to hang the jury?"

"That's about it."

"My dear sir, we are anxious to get back to our business."

"Then send him up fur ten."

"No."

"Then squat and make yourselves comfortable."

"Have you any special reason why the prisoner should go up for ten years."

"Think I have," throwing a quid of tobacco at the spittoon.

"Will you please name it?"

"Yes, fur it won't take long. He is my son-in-law, an' I've been supportin' him ever sinee he was married."

He went up for ten years.

Base Ball in the Parlor.

The hands on the clock were reaching around toward twelve. She had yawned repeatedly, but to no avail. He was immovable. At length she said:

"I understand, you are quite a base ball player?"

"Y-a-a-s," he replied; "I play a gweat deal. Do you admiah the sport?"

"Yes, indeed."

"What do you like the best about it?"

"I think I like to see a home run occasionally as well as anything."

"Y-a-a-s," he returned; "I vewy warely score one."

"But you must be a capital short stop," was the rejoinder, accompanied by a suppressed yawn.

He studied for a few minutes, and then reached for his hat.

She Recalled One Thing that He Said.

"Julia, I can't see how you can stand that Joe Bascomb."

"Why, Fanny?"

"Oh, he's such a mope! One can hardly get a word out of him."

"He doesn't talk much, that's a fact. I can only recall one thing that he said to me last evening. It was an exceedingly sensible remark."

"What was it he said?"

"He said, 'Let's get some ice cream.'"

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Waffles.

Pass one pint of warm soft boiled rice through a sieve and add to it a small teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth. Beat the yolks of the three eggs as light as possible and mix with three gills of milk; stir the mixture into the rice and flour and add an ounce of melted butter. Add the frothed whites; mix thoroughly together and pour into the waffle iron, baking a delicate brown. The waffle iron should be heated, well greased and filled two-thirds full with the mixture.

Chocolate Pudding.

Half a cake of chocolate broken in one quart of milk and put on the range until it reaches boiling point; remove the mixture from the fire, strain and then return to the range; add four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch mixed with the yolks of three eggs and one cup and a half of sugar; stir constantly until thick; remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla; pour the mixture in a baking dish; beat the whites of the three eggs to a stiff froth and add a little sugar, cover the top of the pudding with the meringue and set in the oven until a light brown. Serve cold.

Ginger Snaps.

One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup butter, one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little water and as much flour as can be stirred in. Pinch off pieces as large as a good-sized marble, roll in the hands, flatten slightly and place in the tin, leaving room for them to spread. Bake in a moderate oven and watch closely, as they burn easily. Leave in the tin until cool enough to snap.

Smoked Beef with Sauce.

Cut the beef as thin as possible, and pour boiling water over it; let it stand for a few minutes, and then drain off the water. Put the beef in a frying pan, on the back of the range, and let it dry a little; then add a piece of butter and dredge a little flour over it, and stir until the flour is well mixed and smooth; add a little cream and serve hot.

Fricassee of Cold Roast Beef.

Cut the beef into thin slices, shred a handful of parsley fine, cut a small onion into quarters and put all together in a stew pan with a small piece of butter and some strong soup stock; season with salt and pepper and simmer fifteen minutes, then mix in the yolks of two eggs.

Delightful Biscuits.

One quart of flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and mix with enough milk to make a stiff dough; add half tablespoonful of lard. Roll out, cut with a biscuit cutter, and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

TOBACCO.

How and When to Cure It.

A Tobacco Grower in Progressive Farmer.

If you will allow me space in your columns I will give you my views on housing and curing tobacco, having had several years' experience. I have made it my study while curing, and although not perfect, my views may be of some benefit to new beginners:

The first step is to cut a uniform barn; that is, cut every plant of the same ripeness and color, not putting more than 6 plants on four-foot sticks well regulated in the barn, the sticks about ten inches apart on the tier poles. (A great deal of tobacco is ruined by crowding too much in a barn As soon as the barn is full put fire immediately under the tobacco. It will be safe to run the fires to one hundred degrees, in from one to three hours. Then fall back to ninety degrees, running at that heat until your tobacco is yellow enough to commence drying the leaf; that is, your best leaves of a uniform yellow, and the greener ones of a light peagreen color. It is then time to advance the heat to one hundred degrees, observing the leaves closely to detect sweating, which reddens and spoils the color, unless driven off. To do this, open your door and let it stand open, and open a space between the logs by knocking out chinks on the opposite side of the barn to let in more air; let it remain open until the leaf is cured on the lower tier. At this point more curings are spoiled than at any other stage of the process. It will be remembered that five curings are spoiled by proceeding too fast to one failure from going too slow.

But to go back where we commenced—drying the leaf. Keep the heat at one hundred degrees for four or five hours and then advance about two degrees every hour until one hundred and ten degrees are reached. Here you have reached the most critical point in curing bright tobacco. The safest plan is to let your heat fall back to one hundred degrees and remain thirty minutes or one hour, and then go back to one hundred and ten degrees. The condition and appearance of the tobacco must now be made the curer's guide. Too little heat in fixing the color operates to stain the face of the leaf a dull brown color and is called sponging. A great many times too sudden heat while the tobacco is under a sweat will cause the same; too much heat reddens the leaf, first around the edge and then in spots, which are visible on both sides. Now to prevent sponging on one hand, and spotting on the other, is the aim of the experienced curer. No definite time can be laid down to run from one hundred and ten degrees to one hundred and twenty degrees. Sometimes four hours will suffice and then again eight hours is fast enough, but it is not best to advance above one hundred and ten degrees until the tails begin to curl up at the ends. Then advance two degrees every hour until you arrive at one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-five degrees. This is the curing process. The heat should remain at or near these figures until the leaf is cured, which will require from six to eight hours, according to the amount of sap in the leaf to be expelled. When the leaf appears to be cured, advance five degrees every hour up to one hundred and seventy or eighty degrees and let it remain so until stalk and stem are thoroughly cured. To run above one hundred and eighty degrees is to endanger scorching the tobacco and perhaps to burn both barn and tobacco.

Furman's Formula.

Take thirty bushels well-rotted stable manure or well rotted organic matter, as leaves, muck, etc., and scatter it about three inches thick upon a piece of ground so situated that water will not stand on it, but shed off in every direction. The thirty bushels will weigh about 900 pounds; take 200 pounds of good acid phosphate, which cost me $22.50 per ton, delivered, making the 200 pounds cost me $2.25, and 100 pounds kainit, which cost me by the ton $14, delivered, or 70 cents for 100 pounds, and mix the acid phosphate and kainit thoroughly, then scatter evenly on the manure. Take, next, thirty bushels green cotton seed and distribute evenly over the pile, and wet them thoroughly; they will weigh 900 pounds; take again 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds kainit, mix and spread over the seed; begin on the manure and keep on in this way, building up your heap layer by layer until you get it as high as convenient, then cover with six inches of rich earth from fence corners, and leave at least six weeks. When ready to haul to the field cut with a spade or pickaxe square down and mix as thoroughly as possible. Now, we have thirty bushels of manure, weighing 900 pounds and 300 pounds chemicals in the first layer, and thirty bushels of cotton seed, weighing 900 pounds, and 300 pounds of chemicals in the second layer, and these two layers combined form the perfect compost. You perceive that the weight is 2,400 pounds; value at cost is,

30 bushels cotton seed, 12½ cents	$3.75
400 pounds acid phosphate	4.50
200 pounds kainit	1.40
Stable manure nominal	
Total	$9.65

Or, for 2,400 pounds a *total* value of $9.65. This mixture makes particularly a perfect manure for cotton and a splendid application for corn.

Mistakes of Vegetable Growers.

Marion Parlon in Good Housekeeping.

One of the great mistakes which American gardeners make consists of allowing green vegetables to grow large and rank before gathering them. Turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, etc., should be gathered while they are small and delicate in flavor. String beans should not be picked after the seed begins to form in the pod or they will be found tough and not very digestible when cooked. Pick green peas before the peas are fully grown. When allowed to grow to a large size they acquire a strong flavor and become less digestible. Of course such varities as the marrowfats and champions will be both large and tender. Sweet corn should have the ears just filled, but the kernels should be tender and juicy.

Cultivating Bearing Orchards.

One of the chief reasons why orchards should not be cropped is because it requires cultivation during the summer season. When roots are destroyed by a deep-working of the ground, permanent injury often results to the trees, especially if done late in the season. Since the clearing of woodlands has given winds a free sweep the soil dries out much faster than formerly, and this makes trees more liable to injury from mutilation of their roots.

Cotton-Seed Meal.

An experienced farmer warns others against giving cotton-seed meal to breeding cows or to your stock of any kind. It is very difficult to digest, and fed to cows often causes abortion. Great care must be used in getting animals accustomed to this food, which cannot be fed in large quantities, even to stock accustomed to it.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Of the 1,426 persons treated by M. Pasteur for fang wounds but four have died.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, is to have a $75,000 parsonage on Fifth avenue.

One of Queen Victoria's most exciting occupations is looking for four-leafed clover.

Ex-President Arthur, with cheek bronzed by Atlantic winds, now tips the beam at 175 pounds.

Senator Edmunds will deliver the annual address at the Vermont State Fair to be held next month.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, frequently shocks the Senatorial dignity by chewing chocolate caramels on the floor of the Senate.

The Russian National Academy will give in 1925 a cash prize of $1,000,000 for the best literary work on the "Life and Reign of Alexander I."

Evidently it was time for Mrs. Cleveland to take to the woods also, for they do say that she has lately been averaging twenty letters to friends every day.

The king of Portugal, who is now enjoying a holiday in Central Europe, has not been outside the limits of his little dominion before for the last twenty years.

Allen G. Thurman, who was written and telegraphed to to accept the permanent chairmanship of the Toledo Convention, simply replied: "My private duties will not permit me to be present."

Ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, has purchased the place built at Bar Harbor two years ago by George Pendleton Bowler, of Cincinnati, and known as Devilstone. It is occupied at present by Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt.

Funds are being raised in Texas for a monument to the memory of General Thomas J. Rusk, who was Secretary of War, Commander-in-Chief and Chief Justice, successively, of the Texas Republic, and afterwards United States Senator.

As a proof of Senator Hearst's success as a statesman during his brief career at the capital, it is remarked that he introduced a new cocktail from California called "the cowboy's dream," which is said to be "peculiarly searching in its operations on the internal system of Congressmen."

Mr. Tilden never rose to speak without suffering from what he himself called stage fright. "Sometimes," he once said, "my tongue has stood stupidly still, and seconds of hesitancy have dragged along like horrors. I've tried endless devices to cure myself, but it cannot be done."

The appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland recalls to a writer in the *Tribune* Byron's couplet of Lord Castlereagh, his ancestor, who bribed Grattan's Parliament and afterwards committed suicide. Byron wrote: "He has cut his throat. He? Who? The man that cut his country's long ago."

Two new victims of the perils of Alpine climbing are announced. Professor Migotti, of the Czarnowitz University, in Austria Poland, was instantly killed by a fall from the Mandon Glacier, and an English youth of fifteen fell from Sonnein Mountain. The latter, though frightfully injured, managed to drag himself to the cottage of a peasant, where he died.

TEXAS CRIES FOR BREAD.

An Appeal from the People of Victoria and Vicinity for Aid to Save Them from Famine.

VICTORIA, Tex., August 25, 1886.—A meeting of the citizens of this place was held last evening in the Courthouse for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of sufferers by the recent storm, the devastation being so widespread that the impending suffering is beyond local aid. A relief committee was appointed, which issued the following address, with a request that it be sent out for publication in the newspapers of the Union:

"To the charitably inclined people of America: Last Friday this section was devastated by the heaviest wind-storm ever known along this coast. Many of our citizens are without food and shelter. Not alone were the accumulations of years in many instances swept out of existence by the fierce hurricane, but the growing crops were destroyed in the fields. But few of our citizens escaped the general calamity, and many are irretrievably ruined. But we are threatened by a worse danger. Gaunt famine follows close upon the whirlwind's track, and men and women and innocent children suffer for food and clothing. The people of Victoria County, themselves heavy sufferers, are doing all and will continue to do all within their power to relieve the distressed and give them temporary assistance until they can arrange for a new start in life. But the fast multiplying demands of their destitution are exhausting our resources, and unless help can be obtained from the charitably inclined throughout the United States, our best efforts must fall largely short of the existing necessity. We therefore, with all confidence in the justice of our undertaking, feeling sure that the great heart of the American people throbs in sympathy with the distressed of every nation and every color, issue this our appeal for help. Food and clothing are imperatively needed. Without them the growing pangs of hunger will be succeeded by sickness and death. Out of your pantry, unswept by the storm and secure from the rush of the Gulf's mad waves, send us a moiety, be it ever so little. It is only for those who are helpless and in cruel want, both white and black, that we appeal, not to replace what has been lost, but to reduce human suffering and to check as we may be able the torrent of human woe now surrounding so many of our once happy homes. Contributions may be forwarded through A. L. Levy, of Brownsen & Sibley, bankers, of this city, to J. W. Brownsen, chairman, G. A. Levy, D. S. Rydan, C. C. Chaffee, or A. Quedman, general relief committee.

"Respectfully, H. A. Glenn, chairman; Simon Levy, C. L. Thurman, Sr., E. L. Dunlap, W. S. Glass, committee on appeals."

A New Phase of Southern Progress.

From the Manufacturers' Record.

The industrial growth of the South, that has for several years attracted so much attention, has lately been marked by a decided movement towards the wider diversification of manufactures. A most noticeable feature of this change is the establishment of steel works in that section. At Chattanooga a 25-ton steel plant was lately put into operation, and has been running successfully since. In the same city Bessemer steel rail works, to produce 150 tons a day, are under construction. A large steel plant has just been finished in Wheeling; and now Richmond is to have steel works with a capacity of 200 tons, while Knoxville will probably soon follow in the same line, as the Knoxville Iron Co. expect shortly to establish a steel plant. These facts mean that the South is no longer to be engaged in producing the raw material only, for others to turn into highly finished manufactured goods. The era of a wide diversification of industrial interests is now opening in the South, and the outlook for a solid and substantial development of the South's manufactures grows more promising every day.

Next year is to witness the union of the capitals of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, by a continuous line of railway, 1,760 miles long.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee, R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

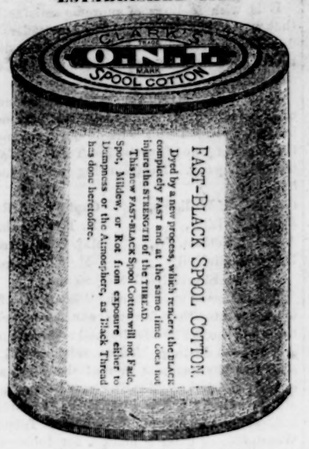
Selling at Cost
FOR A PROFIT.
Merchant Mills.
As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,
A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.
All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,
AT THE MILL,
will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.
I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.
Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.
☞ Keep up the good work.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
july 22 tf

—GO TO—
T. W. Broadfoot & Co's.,
Successors to S. J. HINSDALE.
For FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS.
They keep a full assortment of
PATENT MEDICINES,
—AND SELL—
Lead, Oil and Ready-Mixed Paints
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
They have just received a large supply of
—LANDRETH'S—
FRESH TURNIP SEED,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
Also, that fine variety, "SOUTHERN PRIZE, which is gaining so much popularity.
july 29 tf

LIVERY.
Excellent Horses
FOR THE
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.
I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.



(Wound on WHITE Spools.)
A full line of this celebrated THREAD in WHITE, FAST BLACK and COLORS for sale at wholesale and retail by
F. W. THORNTON,
july 29-3m Fayetteville, N. C.

BROWN'S
Crockery Store
J. D. BROWN & CO.
—Are offering—
Bargains
In goods in their line
—TO MAKE ROOM FOR—
HEAVY SHIPMENTS
OF
Fall and Winter Goods
Which they will receive at an early day.
J. D. BROWN & CO.,
No. 8 HAY STREET.
july 29-tf (2 doors above Hinsdale's Corner.)

ICE
Made from the CELEBRATED
Fountain Head Springs,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
No Purer Water in the World.
THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.
PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:
100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
300 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

New Crop Turnip Seed.
BOND E. SEDBERRY
has just received a large supply of
BUIST'S
Celebrated Turnip Seed.
☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.
Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."
july 1 tf

CALL AND SEE THE
Celebrated Aurora Watch
Which has been pronounced by 1,500 Watchmakers to be
The Best Made
A certificate of guarantee for one year is given with every Aurora Watch, at
Prior's Jewelry Store.
The largest line of
CLOCKS.
☞ Each Clock is warranted for ONE YEAR, at
Prior's Jewelry Store.
The largest and handsomest line of
Plated Ware,
At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
The largest line of
Solid Silver Ware,
At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
The largest line of
SPECTACLES,
That will improve your sight, at
Prior's Jewelry Store.
Engagement and Wedding Rings,
At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
aug 4

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,
RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of
Sporting Powder.
☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales,
At Factory Prices.
A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
I am still manufacturing
The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.
☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL
(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)
Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets
IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,
and conveniently located for the traveling public.
The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.
Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.
CHAS. GLOVER,
dec 3-tf Proprietor.

REMOVAL.
THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Ochrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.
may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE.
Market Square and Green St.
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1886. tf

—AT—
PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S
YOU WILL FIND
ONLY FRESH
Turnip Seed.
—They are—
SELECTED STOCK
And from the reliable house of
BUIST.
☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.
july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR

Wanted at Once!
500 White Boys and Girls
From 14 to 21 Years of Age,
To Learn Cigarette-Making
The work is light and very profitable to those who are willing to apply themselves diligently.
Address W. DUKE, SONS & CO.,
aug 26-4t Durham, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tobacco Curing.
Planters in this section raising tobacco in small to justify building barns can have their tobacco carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.
aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

FOR RENT.
The DWELLING HOUSE on Haymount at present occupied by Geo. P. McNeill, Esq., adjoining R. Rose and opposite Judge McRae's. Possession given on 1st September.
Also, the LARGE STORE on Gillespie street, now occupied by E. F. Moore. Possession given 1st October, or perhaps earlier. Apply to
aug 19-3t E. J. LILLY.

ROCK ALUM SALT,
FOR PICKLING,
At GEO. A. THOMSON'S
Headquarters.

WANTED.
A young lady, who is thoroughly competent to give instruction in all the English branches, desires employment either as a teacher in a town or country school, or as a tutor in a private family. Can also give instruction in music if desired. For terms, etc., address
aug 19-tf W. W. COLE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED,
by a young man of experience, a situation as salesman with some responsible dealer of Fayetteville. Has a large influence in Marlboro and Richmond counties, and can control for his employer the patronage of many of their best citizens. Bank reference. Call at office of OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.
aug 19

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
SANFORD, N. C.
For Both Sexes.
CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.
PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M.,
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, } Principals
☞ Send for circular.
jly 16

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK and General Letter-Press Printing. Blanks of all kinds and every description of printing.
Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—
CASSARD'S
Red Star Brand
PURE LARD,
AND RECOMMEND IT
As being the Very Best to be had.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON,	S. A. PHILLIPS.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,	GEO. A. THOMSON.
D. H. RAY & CO.,	A. GARRASON.
CHARLES HAIGH,	A. E. RANKIN & CO.
W. J. M. DONALD.	D. M. McDONALD.
LOCKAMY & ROUSE.	J. L. ALLEN.
J. C. THOMSON,	W. J. BOONE & CO.
J. R. VANN,	E. F. MOORE.

AYER BROS.
—ALSO,—
Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breakfast Strips
WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.
Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.
G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
One of the Oldest Houses in the country.
june 17

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.
To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.
TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		6:45 a m
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:00 a m
Fayetteville,	1:00 m.	1:30 p m
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:20 p m
Ore Hill,		2:30 p m
Liberty,		4:45 p m
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a m
Liberty,		11:15 a m
Ore Hill,		12:05 p m
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p m
Fayetteville,	2:50 p. m.	4:00 p m
Shoe Heel,	5:50 p. m.	6:00 p m
Bennettsville,	7:15 p m	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:45 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.
Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 5:00 p. m.
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.
nov 26-tf

—AT—
R.R.
T.T.T.
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8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
YOU WILL
F. F. F. F. F. G.
Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.
NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, Bots or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES in Fowls and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Foutz's Powders WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by H. R. HORNE,
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